THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED,
or at the Office of the Company,
Medows Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,330—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1888.

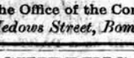
JUNE 1888.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE 8 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	
B.L.	KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Hazelwood	12th June
†	ASSAM	3035	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th ,,
B. L.	CLYDE	4121	800	W. H. Mudie	26th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd July.
B.L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	10th ,,
†	ASSAM	3035	500	G. W. F. Browne	17th ,,
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4235	800	W. D. Worcester	24th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	31st ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
†	ASSAM	3035	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th ,,
B.L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transship there to steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the sleeping Cars.
The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.
A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about):—
June 15th & 29th and July 13th and 27th.
And fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th June	10th August.
D. BALDIUNO	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viz* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	on the 23rd June 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Rasoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND CO., CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRYING BOTTLES
FOR PRESERVING PERISHABLE GOODS DURING THE RAINS.

THESE Bottles are warranted to preserve free from damp, insects, or any climatic injury, all goods of a perishable nature, such as

GLOVES, FEATHERS,
CUTLERY, CHOCOLATE,

FOODS and VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES of all kinds,
And everything which is subject to injury from damp.
They are essential to Smokers as the only means of obtaining a really dry, mature, and properly ripened
CIGAR;
And a box of dry matches to light it with.
Bottle's capacity.

1 quart Rs. 2-8. 2 quarts Rs. 3-8.
4 do. ,, 5-0. 7 do. ,, 10-0.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

G'S LINIMENT.
AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.
Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TOILET SOAPS.
EECKELAER'S CELEBRATED TOILET SOAPS.
Bouquet de Violettes, Rose Printaniere, a l'Opoponax, a l'Heliotrope.
Re. 1, Re. 1-4, and Re. 1-8 per box of 3 tablets.

PEAR'S TRANSPARENT SOAP.
Tablets, Balls and Sticks.
10 as. and Re. 1-8.

TOILET SOAPS
In boxes containing three tablets.

Almond.	Elder Flower.
Brown Windsor.	Honey.
Curd.	Glycerine.
Sunflower.	Carbolic.

Per box, 12 as.
FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR.
(CHEMISTS),
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY
ON PIANOS
DURING THE MONSOONS.
INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.
From Rs. 15 per month.
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 interleaved Rs. 6.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th June, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons (at 11 a.m., on 11th June, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, 11th June, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 12th June, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT RUTNAGHIRI AND VINGORLA.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY, at noon, and MORMUGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or on arrival of the passenger train, and the s.s. Busheer, 792 tons, will leave the same port every SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	Rs. 15 0
Do.	Second Class	,, 7 8
Do.	Deck without diet	,, 3 0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th June, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
FROM THE
KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited.

THE KOUSANIE TEAS are the choicest of all Indian teas. They are grown in the district originally selected by the Government of India for inaugurating the growth of tea in India, and for superiority of quality have gained TWELVE MEDALS and TEN PRIZES at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris.

	Rs. a.
TREACHER'S HOUSEHOLD TEA ...1 lb. pkt.	0 10
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE .....2 lb. pkt.	2 0
KOUSANIE PEKOE .....2 lb. pkt.	3 0
KOUSANIE ORANGE PEKOE.....1 lb. pkt.	1 10
KOUSANIE GREEN HYSON .....1 lb. pkt.	1 10
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG .....2 lb. pkt.	2 12
KOUSANIE SOUCHONG .....5 lb. cat.	6 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE .....2 lb. pkt.	2 12
KOUSANIE MIXTURE .....5 lb. cat.	6 12

SPECIAL WHOLESALE TERMS TO THE TRADE.
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.
TREACHER Co., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

INDIAN CIGARS,
PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash Price.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S CHEROOTS, without Straw .....per Box of	100	Rs. 1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw ..... ,,	100	,, 1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S CHEROOTS, with Straw..... ,,	100	,, 1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, CIGAR SHAPE ..... ,,	100	,, 2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE ..... ,,	100	,, 1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL CHEROOTS, with Straw ..... ,,	100	,, 2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, BARREL SHAPE ..... ,,	100	,, 2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, CIGAR SHAPE ..... ,,	100	,, 3 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

JAVA CIGARS.
THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER & Company, from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.
They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

Java Gems	No. 1 per box of 100	.....Rs. 3-8
,, ,,	No. 2 ,, ,,	..... ,, 3-4
,, ,,	No. 3 ,, ,,	..... ,, 3-0

TRICHER & CO., Limited.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA and POONA.

KEMP'S COCA WINE.
A MENTAL AND MUSCULAR STIMULANT.

AFTER a dose of this Wine fatigue disappears and is succeeded by an indescribable calm and satisfaction, increased strength of Brain and Muscle, and a desire for Mental and Muscular occupation.
KEMP'S Coca Wine satisfies hunger and thirst, gives new strength to the exhausted, prolongs life, and imparts joy and happiness to those who are depressed.
KEMP & Co. prepare this Wine with great care by a process specially their own.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

UAM-VAR WHISKY!
THE UAM-VAR is pre-eminently the Finest Brand of SCOTCH WHISKY ever submitted to the Public. It is guaranteed as being thoroughly matured, and is recommended by the Medical Faculty for those requiring a perfectly pure Stimulant in preference to the Best French Brandy. The British Aristocracy have it supplied to them.
THE UAM-VAR has gained International Awards wherever it has been exhibited, and has obtained a Worldwide Celebrity for its Purity and Splendid Quality. It can be freely taken without the fear of a Headache next morning.
Without doubt the only Whisky for India.

KEMP & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY.
UAM-VAR can also be procured at our Branch *Establishments*—Byculla, and Cumballa Hill.

RAIN GAUGES.
NO time should now be lost in placing these important Instruments, as an early Monsoon is anticipated by many observers. We recommend the following which are constructed for the heavy rainfalls of this country, holding up to 9 inches, and may be relied upon as accurate.
Rain Gauge consisting of—
Turned Brass Rimmed Funnel.
Japanned Tin Cylinder with Inspection Slit.
Receiving Bottle.
Graduated Glass Measure.
Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

LINOLEUM.
A PERFECT COVERING for FLOORS, most suitable for Tropical Climates. It is cleanly, durable, cool, does not harbour dust or insects, and is most effective in appearance.

	Rs. a.
No. 1, Plain Red Granite Stone, very stout, suitable for Offices, per square yard	4 4
No. 2, Handsome, subdued true Arabic pattern, per square yard	4 4
No. 3, Parquet Pattern, neat and cool looking, per square yard	4 4
No. 4, China Matting Pattern, coloured design, per square yard	3 8
No. 5, Tesselated Pattern, subdued tints, per square yard	3 8
No. 6, Tesselated Pattern, warm tints, per square yard	3 8
No. 7, Plain Buff (border stocked for this), per square yard	3 0
No. 8, Plain Buff (border stocked for this), per square yard, extra stout	3 8

All the above are 6 feet wide, and not less than four square yards. Can be cut. For large surfaces special quotations.

No. 9, Stair Cloth, Buff ground, with classic border, 4ft. 4in. wide, suitable for passages, &c., per linear yard	4 4
No. 10, Stair Cloth, Buff ground, with fancy flower border, 4ft. 4in. wide, per linear yard	4 4

N.B.—SAMPLES OF ABOVE FURNISHED.

No. 11, Border 6in. wide, Classic Pattern, suitable for plain Patterns No. 7 and 8, per linear foot	0 12
No. 12, Border 9in. wide, Arabic Pattern to match No. 2, and suitable for plain Patterns 7 and 8, per linear foot	1 0

MATS, Assorted Patterns, 36in. by 24in. each Rs. 4; 54in. by 36in., each Rs. 7-8.
Cement for fixing .....Rs. 1-8 per tin.
Reviver ..... ,, 1-6 ,,
Knives for Cutting ..... ,, 1-6 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEUBER'S
STANDARD SMOKING MIXTURES.

J. NEUBERG, General Tobacconist, BOMBAY. { Are the most { Honest, Popular, Uniform, Reliable, and Satisfactory, | Smoking Tobaccos ever placed in the Market.

HENCE DEALERS AND CONSUMERS PRONOUNCE IT THE VERY BEST.

SPECIAL CATALOGUES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

A. L & W'S
WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

ASQUITH, LORD, & WHITMORE have received their Season's Stock of the above. All Garments are specially Manufactured for Indian Wear. The Seams are Stitched throughout, and thoroughly Waterproofed.

Regulation Capes. Blue	Rs.	45	0	to 50	0
Double Texture Ulsters, faced with Tweed and Cashmere	,,	35	0	to 40	0
Do. do. do. do.	,,	40	0	to 45	0
Do. do. heavy	,,	45	0	to 50	0
White Vulcanized	,,	10	8	to 15	0
Do.	,,	20	0	to 25	0
Leggings	,,	5	8		.....
Helmets	,,	4	8		.....
Sheetings, 72 inches wide, per yard	,,	6	8		.....
Twill Waterproof Sheeting, per yard	,,	10	8		.....

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
Estd. in 1870. BOMBAY. Estd. in 1870

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.
RAIN GUAGES.

COMPLETE with funnel, receiver, and measure glass, perfectly accurate.

From us for
Rs. 10.
only.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.
THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce the Arrival of their WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY for INDIA.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!!

FOR MOFUSSIL ORDERS SEND HEIGHT AND SIZE ROUND CHEST.

	Rs. a.
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes	...each 9 8
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes	...each 16 8
Cap to match the above ...Rs. 3 8 | Leggings	...per pair 4 8
Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rains, a splendid Garment for Ship Captains, Pilots, &c.	...each 25 0
Cap to match ...Rs. 5 0 | Leggings	...per pair 9 8
Dark Brown Cashmere Coats, the Waterproof between two cloths, and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly, a special article	...each 28 0
Inverness Capes, as above	...each 35 0
Leggings to match	...10 8
Double Dark Blue Twilled Paramatta "Regimental Capes," the best quality made, will never stick, "all sizes."	...each 45 0
Grey and Navy Serge Coats, Waterproof between two cloths, a special article, well ventilated, will last for years	...40 to 45 0
Ladies' Waterproofs, very light and durable, "Kate Hardcastle," "Mira," "Princess Ida," "Battenburg," etc., latest shapes and materials, each	25 to 35 0
Tan Canvass Waterproof Leggings, for Lacing	...pair 6 8
Waterproof, Tan Canvass Hold-alls, for Travellers	...from 18 8
Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets 84 by 48	... 15 8
60-in. Drab Twill Sheeting Waterproofing between two cloths	...per yard 5 8
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid	... 18 8
Vulcanized Travelling Baths, very portable	...each 18 8
Vulcanized Hand Basins	...each 7 8 to 8 8

THORPE & CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER AND BOOKMARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
RARE TEAS.
EXTRAORDINARY TEAS.
WONDERFUL TEAS.
SPRING CROP 1888.

WE have received a small consignment of these peerless and the most perfect TEAS that India can produce. It is needless to say anything beyond recommending these unrivalled Teas, which are simply superb in flavour. A real luxury to every Tea-drinker.

PRICES—In 1 lb. Air-tight Packets:

GEM OF THE HIMALAYA .....per lb. Rs. 2-8
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... per lb. ,, 1-12

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.
PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water	12 annas per doz.	Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Vichy Water	Re. 1 Per doz.

Gingerale, Re. 1-8 per doz. Raspberryade, Re. 1 per doz.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS (MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & CO.
Established under the auspices of Government A.D., 1808.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner Church Gate Street, Fort.
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

SILVERWARE.
ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Silver Cigarette Cases	...from Rs. 30 to Rs. 53
Silver Cigar Cases	... ,, ,, 63 to ,, 115
Silver Card Cases	... ,, ,, 42 to ,, 63
Silver Tobacco Boxes...	... ,, ,, 50 to ,, 54
Silver Snuff Boxes	...each ,, 27
Silver Powder and Puff Boxes	... ,, 36 to ,, 51
Silver Match Boxes	...from ,, 9 to ,, 22
Silver Box with Comb	... ,, 16
Silver Box with Finger Diary	... ,, 16
Silver Whistle, Match Box, Pencil, Knife combined	,, 36
Silver Fish Vinaigrettes	...each ,, 35
Silver Mounted Figer Claw Stamp Boxes...	...each ,, 13
Silver Match Box, Watch and Purse combined ...	,, 100

Silver Muffineers, Salt Cellar's, Napkin Rings, Spirit Flasks, Photograph Frames, Mirrors, Card Baskets, Inkstands, Fruit Spoons, Minu Stands, Ash Trays, Call Bells, Salad Servers, Goblets, Cups, Claret Jugs, Cruet Frames, &c.

SILVER TROWELS.

For Laying Foundation Stones with Curved Ivory Handles fitted in handsome cases, Rs. 131, 149, 153, and 156 cash.

SILVER ADDRESS CASES

We keep two or three in stock, but they generally have to be made to order, priced, upwards, from Rs. 150. Bamboo's, Silver mounted, as address Cases, in various tasteful and emblematical styles, we supply at from, upwards, Rs. 100.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.

NEW BOOKS.	Nett Cash. Rs. a.
Academy Notes, for 1888	0 12
Barbara's Brothers ; by E. Everett Green	3 8
Barker's Trade and Finance Manual (a book of reference)	4 0
Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine by Frank R. Stockton	1 12
Cat's-Eye Ring ; by F. Du Boisgobey	1 6
Chronological Tables ; by Rev. A. C. Jennings.	3 8
City Girl : A Realistic Story ; by John Law	1 12
Coffee, its Culture and Commerce in all Countries ; by C. G. Warnford Lock	8 12
Cotton Manufacturing ; by C. P. Brooks	4 0
Culmshire Folk	2 8
Devil's Die ; by Grant Allen	1 6
Dream Faces (a Novel) ; by Mrs. Fetherstonhaugh	2 6
Electricity and Magnetism ; by Thomas Dunman	0 12
Elements of Dynamic (Kinetics and Statics), with numerous exercises ; by Rev. J. L. Robinson	4 0
Enoch Arden and In Memoriam ; by Alfred Lord Tennyson	3 8
Essays and Lays of Ancient Rome ; by Macaulay	4 8
Francis and Frances, or an Unexplainable Phenomenon	3 8
Golden Hoop ; by T. W. Speight	1 4
Great Amherst Mystery : A True Narrative or the Supernatural ; by Walter Hubbell	0 6
GREAT CRYPTOGRAM : FRANCIS BACON'S CIPHER in the SO-CALLED SHAKESPEARE PLAYS, 2 VOLS	20 8
Great Turf Fraud : A Story of the St. Leger ; by D. J. Belgrave	0 10
Grosvenor Gallery, for 1888	0 12
Hecuba and other Plays ; by Euripides	0 10
Heir of the Ages ; by James Payn	1 4
Hester : A Story of Contemporary Life ; by Mrs. Oliphant	1 4
Ireland in '98 ; by J. B. Daly	6 2
Kenelm Chillingly, his Adventures and Opinions ; by the Right Hon. Lord Lytton.	0 10 & 1 2
King or Knave ; by R. E. Francillan	1 4
Lavengro ; by Geo. Borrow	1 12
Letters from Dorothy Osborne to Sir William Temple ; by Edward Abbott Parry	14 8
Life of Mathew Fontaine Maury ; by Diana Fontaine Maury Corbin	8 12
Life of Victor Hugo ; by Frank T. Marzials	0 10
Manual of the Operations of Surgery ; by Joseph Bell	4 0
Mary Jane Married ; by G. R. Sims	1 6
Maritime Discovery and Adventure	1 6
Mark Twain's Library of Humour	5 2
Memoir of Bishop Streere ; by Rev. R. M, Heanley	6 0
Mental Struggle	1 4
Mystery of a Hansom Cab ; by Fergus W.Hume	0 12
Mystery of a Turkish Bath by Rita	0 10
Mystery of a Wheel Barrow ; by W. H. Ferguson	0 10
Only a Love Story ; by Iza Duffus Hardy	1 4
Paris Salon, for 1888	2 4
Philippa Fairfax ; by F. H. Burnett	0 10
Practical Mental Arithmetic(for Schools); by an Inspector of Schools	1 0
Practical Surgery ; by W. Scott Lang	2 8
Saddle and Sabre (a Novel) ; by Hamley Smart	2 6
Sailors' Pocket Book for the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine and Yacht Squadrons	5 4
Sara Crewe, or what happened at Miss Minchin's & Edith's Burglar ; by F. H. Burnett	3 8
Sartor Resartus, Lectures on Heroes, Chartism Past and Present ; by Thomas Carlyle	1 6
Scarlet Letter ; by Nathaniel Hawthorne	0 6
Scripture Animals, a Description of all the Animals mentioned in the Bible ; by Vernon S. Marwood	1 2
Sheppard's Fairy : A Pasterale ; by Darley Dale	1 12
Song Tide ; by P. B. Marston	0 10
Saint Anselm ; by R. W. Church	3 8
Sunny Fields and Shady Woods ; by Madame De Gasparin	4 0
Surgeons Handbook on the Treatment of Wounded in War ; by B. F. Curtis	16 0
Turbans and Tails or Sketches in the Unromantic East ; by A. J. Bamford	5 2
Two Chorus Girls ; by M. Clarke	2 8
Works of George Etheridge Plays and Poems ; by A. W. Verity	11 0
Sailor Jack : A Tale of the Southern Seas ; by Constance Cross	1 2
A Universal Commercial Electric Telegraphic Code ; by Clauson Thue	25 0
Abdominal Surgery ; by J. G. Smith, M.A.	16 0
American Almanac for 1888, Statistical, Financial and Political ; by A. R. Spofford	4 0
An Unsocial Socialist ; by George B. Shaw	1 6
Antipodean Notes ; by Wanderer	5 2
Aunt Rachel ; by D. Christie Murray	1 6
Bastille ; by Capt. the Hon. D. Bingham 2 vols.	21 4
Chants of Labour ; by Edward Carpenter	1 6
British Dogs, describing the History, Characteristics, Breeding, Management and Exhibition of the various Breeds of Dogs ; by Hugh Dalziel, Vol. I.	7 4
Ben Hur, a Tale ; by Lew Wallace	1 6
Chris ; by W. E. Norris (Macmillan Colonial Library) Rs. 2 and	1 8
Correspondence of Henry Taylor ; by Edward Dowden	11 0
Country Gentleman and his Family ; by Mrs. Oliphant	1 6
Cousin Mary ; by Mrs. Oliphant	3 8
Divine Programme of the World's History ; by Mr. and Mrs. H. Grattan Guinness	5 2
Evil Genius ; by W. Collins	1 6
Even such is Life, Story of to-day ; by Lady Watkin Williams, 3 vols.	19 12
For God and Gold ; by Julian Corbett (Macmillan Colonial Library) Rs. 2 and	1 8
Forms of Animal Life. Manual of Comparative Anatomy with descriptions of SelectedTypes; by the late George Rolleston	24 0
French Stage in the Eighteenth Century ; by F. Hawkins, 2 vols	20 4
Frozen Pirate ; by W. Clark Russel	4 0
Gas Engineer's Chemical Manual ; by J. A. Wanklyn	3 8
Greville Memoirs, Vol I. to V., each	4
Hillingdon Hall, or the Cockney Squire : a Tale of country life, with 12 illustrations coloured by hand	9 12
Imwadi Yami, or Twenty Years' Personal Experience in South Africa; by J. W. Mathews,M.D.	9 8
Land of the Pink Pearl, or Recollection of Life in the Bahamas ; by L. D. Powles	7 2
Lays of the Seaside ; by Aliph Cheem	3 8
Life of Bishop Colenso, Bishop of Natal ; by Sir Geo W. Cox Bart, M.A., 2 vols	24 8
Life in the Cut ; by Ames Reade	4 0
Lights and Shadows of Melbourne Life ; by John Freeman	4 0
London and Seaside	0 12
Manual of Marine Engeering ; by A. E. Seaton	12 0
Mrs. A. B. Marshall's Cookery Book	3 8
My Friend Jim ; by W. E. Norris	1 6
Palestine Illustrated ; by Sir Richard Temple	21 12
Perrault's Popular Tales ; by Andrew Lang	6 0
Position ; by Richard Mulcaster	7 2
Practical Treatise on Disease of the Skin ; by J. V. Shoemaker	16 8
Russian Peasantry ; by Stepniak	16 8
Select Plays of Moliere ; by Chas. Heron Wall	1 2
Select Essays of Thomas De Quincey ; by David Masson, 2 vols	5 2
Sir Tom ; by Mrs. Oliphant	1 6
Sunny Fountains and Golden Sand ; by A. Brigg	1 12
Teacher of the Violin and other Tales ; by J. H. Shorthouse, Macmillan Colonial Library, Rs. 2 and	1 8
Testing Materials of Construction ; by W. C. Unwin	14 4
Through the Yang Tse Gorges, or Trade and Travels in Western China; by Archibald John Little	7 2
Travels in Arabia Deserta ; by Chas. M. Doughty 2 vols	45 0
Tourists' and Student's Manual of Languages, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese Dutch, Danish,Norweigian, Swedish, Russian, Polish, Hungarian, Roumanian, Welsh, Latin, Modern Greek, Arabic, Turkish, Persian, Hindustani, Chinese, Japanese; by Capt Chas. Slack	3 8
Wanderers's Notes ; by Beatty Kingston, 2 vols	16 8

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

Sœur Sainte Agnes ; by Paul Perret	2 8
Sante Agnes ; by P. O. Cantacuzene	2 8
Mael Comtesse D'Arcq ; by Ary Ecilam	2 8
Crusels Souvenirs D'une Femme ; by Christian Stadt	2 8

POST FREE.

Our New Revised and Enlarged Price List of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals is ready.

OUR SUBSCRIBERS
OF
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Are respectfully requested that the last day to renew their subscriptions for English and Foreign Newspapers and Perodicals is the 13th June, 1888.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of MARCKS and Co., Ld., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 p.m.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. MARCKS,
Managing Director.

WANTED, for the Railway School at Bandikui, A MARRIED COUPLE as MASTER and MISTRESS. Salary, Rs. 60 free house, and the use of certain School servants. Application from a mother and daughter or two sisters on a salary of Rs. 120 will also be considered. One of the candidates must hold a 2nd, and the other a 3rd grade Government Certificate. Church of England preferred.

A duly qualified musician could considerably increase our income by giving Music lessons.

Apply with copies of Certificates to HONORARY SECRETARY, Railway School, Bandikui.

NOTICE.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
"FERINTOSH" OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THE undersigned have received a further shipment of the above in cases of 1 dozen at Rs. 24 per case. The attention of the public is drawn to the fact that the spirit selling under the pseudonym of "*Ferintosh*" is not the genuine article.

WARDEN & Co.,
Agents for Lamont & Co., Glasgow.
Medows Street, Bombay.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive tenders for SUPPLYING LIME for Public Works in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Forms of Tender may be obtained, and conditions of contract learnt on application at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed, and endorsed to be delivered at the office of the undersigned, until 1 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 22nd instant.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer Presidency.
Bombay, 11th June, 1888.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of 21 BRAKE VAN BODIES, to be delivered at Poona.

Drawings can be seen at the office of the Locomotive Foreman, S. M. R., Ghorpuri.

Specifications and forms of Tender can be obtained from the Locomotive Superintendent, Hubli, on payment of a fee of one rupee.

Sealed covers endorsed "Tender for construction of brake van bodies" should reach the office of the Locomotive Superintendent by the 21st June.

The Company do not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. P. WHITCOMBE,
Loco. & Carr. Supdt.
Hubli, 7th June, 1888.

NOTIFICATION.

ORIGINAL SUIT, No. 378 of 1881.
DARKHOST, No. 670 of 1886.

VALUABLE JEWELS in Nipani case will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court, at Belgaum, on 23rd July, 1888, and following days, *vide* for the particulars and conditious of the sale, the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1886, Part II., page 1270, and the *Bombay Gazette*, dated the 28th December, 1886, second page, first column.

JAYASATYA BODHRAO TRIMALRAO,
1st Class Subordinate Judge.
Belgaum, 1st Class Subordinate Judge's Court, 5th June, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP IRON AND STEEL.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, offers for the purchase of about 600 tons of old scrap iron and steel now lying in lots in the Stores Yard, Parel, where same may be viewed on application.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 500.

Payment must be made before delivery, and all lots purchased must be removed within two months from date of acceptance of offer, failing which ground rent, at the rate of Rs. 2 per square yard per month, will be charged, the company reserving the right to sell at the risk and expense of the purchaser any of the material not removed at the expiration of three months from the date of purchase.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th June, 1888.

SUNDER PANDURANG.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. as.
Jubilee Cookery Book	1 0
Brunton's Disorders of Digestion	7 0
Smith's Princ. and Prac. ofOperative Surgery	16 0
Parwin's Science and Art of Obstetrics	12 0
Walsham's Practise of Surgery	6 12
Maclean's Diseases of Tropical Climates	7 0
Collie on Fevers	5 8
Blandford's Insanity and its Treatment	7 4
Hazell's Annual Cyclopædia, 1887 and '88, each	2 12
Nemenclature of Diseases	3 8
Man *vs.* the State ; by H. Spencer	0 11
Dr. Watt on Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis	0 12
Forbe on Deafness	1 0
Epps Homœpathic Family Instructor	1 12
Foote's Practitioners Pharmacopœia	3 8
Porter's Surgeon's Pocket Book	5 0
Semple's Pocket Pharmacopœia	2 8
Martindale's Extra Pharmacopœia	4 8
Livingston's Infirmary Case-taking Book	1 0
Bayley's Chemists Pocket Book	3 4
Armitage Veterian's Pocket Remembrancer	2 0
Husband on Urine	0 12
Husband's Pocket Prescriber	0 12
Shairps' Aspects of Poetry	6 8
Chamber's Cyclopædia of English Literature, 2 vols.	12 8
Chamber's New English Dictionary	6 8
Chamber's Information for the People, 2 vols	10 0
Chamber's Miscellany, 10 vols.	13 0
Moore's Diseases of India	6 12
Conningham's Commentaries on Contract Act	15 0
Many Thoughts of Many Minds, 2 vols.	15 0
Bassett's Legends and Superstitions of the Sea	4 12
Barras' India and Tiger Hunting, 2 vols.	5
Cassell's Popular Educator, 6 vols.	18 12
Blunt's Idea About India	3 12
Beeton's Book of Garden Management	4 12
Harper's Illustrated Monthly Magazine, 1886-87	6 0
Beeton's Book of Household Management	4 12
Lady's Hand-book of Fancy Needlework	3 8
The Girls Own Book	3 12
Beeton's Book of Needlework	4 12
Noble Thoughts in Noble Language	6 12

SUNDER PANDURANG.
BOOKSELLER, KALBADAVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 470 of 1885.

MANOCKJEE PALLONJER SETNA, Bombay, Parsi, residing at house No. 86, situate in Tarwady, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

DWARKANATH GUNPUTRAO a minor by his guardian *ad litem*, PARWATIBAI, widow of GUNPUTRAO PURSHOTUM, residing in Thakurdwar Lane, in Bombay, and JUGGONNATH ROWJEE, Executor of the Will of PURSHOTUM PANDURUNGJEE, of Bombay, deceased, Hindoo, residing at Mahim ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Seventh day of May, One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty-seven, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the fourth day of July, One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty-eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Manockjee Pallonjee, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Dwarkanath Gunputrao, a minor and Juggonnath Rowjee, Executor of the Will of Purshotum Pandurungjee or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Thakordwar lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay formerly in the occupation of the said Rookminibai, widow, and Gunpatrao Purshotum and their tenants, and now in the occupation of the said Parvatibai, widow, and Dwarkanath Gunpatrao and their tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 36, and street Nos. 109, 111, 113 and 115, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 26 and new Survey No. 72, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows' that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Thakordwar Lane, on or towards the South and East by the cart of Bachoobai, daughter of Jamdan Abbajee, and on or towards the West by the house of the late Purshotum Pandurangjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Khunderao Morojee, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, No. 41, Meadow Street, Fort,—Dated this 5th day of May, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches. Will print two pages of note paper at one time.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station, at Wari Bunder—

A quatity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, in the godowns of the British I. S. N. Company—

A quantity of grain sweepings, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

5 bales of G. dhotties.
5 cases Colored Prints.
3 ,, Satin.
7 ,, White Mulls.
5 ,, Shirtings.
4 ,, White and Coloured Handkerchiefs.
7 bales Turkish Red Prints.
A quantity of Paint and Colour.
1 case Concertinas and Accordions.
2 cases Umbrellas.
One second-hand office Brougham for monsoon.
On account of the concerned.—
1 case damaged Lady's cloth.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MODY BAY, MINT ROAD, OPPOSITE TO BHATIA MAZAN WADI.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned premises, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Modykhana Street, or Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, in the district of the Sub-Registrar of the Fort, fronting on the west side of the said Modykhana Street or Rampart Row, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 11, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 722 ; containing by admeasurement about 94 29 square yards, and bounded on the East by the Rampart Row, on the West by the stable of Canji Chutter, on the North by the house of Mahomed Ameen bin Mahomed Syed Rogay, and on the South by the house of Purshotum Hurjeewan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 11th June, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

THEODOLITE, DUMPY LEVEL, &c., FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

1 five inches theodolite by Troughton and Simons, with tunnel lamp complete.
1 twelve-inches dumpy level by the same maker, fitted with distance taker.
1 small prismatic compass.
1 parallel ruler.
On view at the Rooms of the undersigned.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, ,, dhoties.
6 cases white shirtings.
5 ,, muslins.
3 ,, white Leno checks.
5 ,, prints.
10 ,, each 4 2-12 doz. quarts and pints mineral water.
1 case frictionless engine packing.
40 ,, King's dessicated soup in 1-4 and ½ lb. tins.
18 ,, Piper & Co.'s dry sillery champagne.
24 ,, Herrmann's Ludon Medoc in quarts and pints.
12 ,, Margaux in do. do.
6 ,, Chateau Rauzaon in do. do.
6 ,, Chateau Lafite in do. do.
36 ,, Each 1 dozen port.
12 boxes each 1 doz. Offley and Co.'s old port.
12 ,, ,, 1 ,, ,, choice old port.
12 ,, ,, 1 ,, ,, finest old port.
25 ,, ,, 1 ,, Glendarroch Whiskey.
50 cases each 1 doz. bottles, Harden Star hand Grenades or fire extinguisher.
10 drums filtered cylinder oil.
100 boxes each 1 doz. quarts Louis, Heiden & Co.'s 3-star brandy.
18 boxes still hock in quarts and pints, Laubenheimer, Geisenheimer, Debesheimer, Hochheimer, Ruidesheimer and Steinwein.
1 mahogany square planoforte.
1 6-chamber revolver by Boud.
On account of the concerned—
15 cases dog biscuits, forage cakes, codliver oil cakes, puppy cakes, cabin biscuits, distemper powder, manze lotion and sprain liniment.
45 bales white tissue papers.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting Indenter Abdool Rahim Jeenabhoy.
1 case Canvas hose 2", 2½" and 3" 400 feet to each size.
On account and at the risk of Caderbhoy Lookmanjee—
C D H S 5283-306—6 bales brown paper.
M F V B 1219-25—2 cases broken paper.
1278 V B 435-36—1 case gold metal leaf.
M F V B 941-45—3 cases coloured broken paper.
M F V B 11 9..91, 1194-95)—3 cases coloured broken paper.
On account and at the risk of Ebrahim Hajee Jan Mahomed—
J M F 1440-42—1 case eau-de-Cologne.
On account and at the risk of Abdool Husain Allibhoy—
H S 6570-72—1 case sealing-wax.
On account of the concerned ex s.s. Brittania—
1 case 4 P. roller cloth.
By order of the Superintendent of Government Telegraph—
1,618 lbs. wire.
22,970 iron washers.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand English-built landau.
1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 light and strong mail phaeton, in very good order.
1 pair handsome grey Arab horses, about 5 years' old, both going in single harness.
1 English-built miniature brougham, by Wyburn, in very good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Town Barrack, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m. a quantity of serviceable provisions, &c.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR COATINGS AND TWEEDS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

Ex. s.s., Persia.

5 cases superior coatings and fancy tweeds for coats, trousers and suits, in small lots to suit all purchasers.
The cloth is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, on the topfloor of Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s establishment, the valuable and elegant French-polished, blackwood, teakwood, with inlaid satinwood, household furniture of the latest design and best make, best electroplated ware, rich crockery ware, glassware, a first-rate full sized slate billiard table with balls, cues, complete, by Lazarus. Calcutta ; a 13-stop mahogany harmonium, rich table ornaments, real Satsoma and Kaugra flower vases, and jars, first-rate oilpainting representing Bombay views, a Humber bycicle with new pattern ball bearings in good order, table and hanging duplex Hink's lamps, Persian carpets, &c., the property of ALFRED PELL, Esq.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 11th June, 1888.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSONS having claims against the estate of the late LIEUTENANT G.E. STAVELEY, 1st Bomby Lancers, are requested to Lodge the same with the undersigned within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE after which no claims will be admitted.

H. HAY, Captain,
1st Bombay Lancers,
President of Committee of Adjustment.
Camp Deesa, 7th June, 1888.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."
THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

☞ Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which ALL Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

TO BE SOLD pursuant to a judgment of the High Court of Justice (England), made in an Action of CONNORS and STRUTT *v.* THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES and OUDE ICE COMPANY, Limited, with the approbation of Mr. Justice Kay, By Tender to be sent in to Edward Lionel Alexander Clarke, Chief Clerk, Mr. Justice Kay's Chambers, Royal Courts of Justice, London, England, on or before the 30th day of June, 1888, THREE ICE FACTORIES, the property of the abovementioned Company, with the Ice Engines (by Siddeley and Mackey), machinery, plant, and appliances, and the land, buildings, and appurtenances thereto belonging, situate respectively at Lucknow, Allahabad, and Agra in the North-West Provinces of India. The property at Lucknow consists of Factory and appurtenances and of Ice plant of the nominal capacity of ten tons per diem in two machines of five tons each held on Lease from the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow as President of the Local Agency Department for an unlimited period at a rent of Rs. 21, annas 2 for the first 25 years, from the 1st April, 1880, at which period the rent is to be equitably adjusted. The property at Allahabad consists of freehold factory buildings and Ice plant of the nominal capacity of ten tons per diem in one machine. The property at Agra consists of a Factory and appurtenances with two Ice Machines of the nominal capacity of five tons each per diem held under lease expiring at the end of April, 1893, at a rent of Rs. 35 per month.

The Factories will be delivered up as going concerns as from the 1st April, 1888, with all materials, plant, and stores which may be found thereon at the time of delivery. Every Tender must state for which Factory or Factories it is made or if for the three Factories together, and every Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent. of the proposed purchase money, or such deposit may (in india) be in Government paper endorsed in blank.

Facilities for inspecting the various Factories will be afforded intending purchasers on their making application to the Manager in India, P. C. Rubie, Esq., at the Lucknow Factory.

Further particulars and conditions with forms of Tender annexed may be obtained on application to the Manager in India abovementioned and of Messrs. G. H. K. and G. A. Fisher, 24, Essex Street, Strand, London, the Solicitors to the Plaintiffs, and of Messrs. Triaders and Co., 47, Cornhill, London, Solicitors to the above Company.—Dated this 28th March, 1888.

E. LIONEL CLARKE,
Chief Clerk.

PIANOFORTES.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... ... Rs 450

THE BOUDOIR PIANO, solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame ... ... ,, 550

THE "UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses.
THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... ... ,, 675

SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... ... ,, 675

SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed-iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... ,, 775

THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... ... ,, 875

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made ... ... ,, 1,550

THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... ... ,, 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, &c.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the Best Compoaition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

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SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,

ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
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OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

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A LARGE STOCK of the same to hand, of different qualities and all sizes, at moderate Rates.

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In all best Woollen Goods for Shirts and Suits, made to Order in the latest Style and Fashion.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Of steel and air-tight trunks and boxes, just received from new makers, in new designs.

MILITARY AND VOLUNTEERS UNIFORMS

Made to the latest Regulations. All Laces and Braids on Stock for the same, and a good fit Guaranteed.

ALL NECESSARIES

Such as Hats, Helmets, Caps, Braces, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties in great variety to choose from.

WHO IS YOUR TAILOR

Is often the question when a good fitting garment is seen, and the answer is often

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
11, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of the late HUGH ARCHIBALD McALISTER KERR in our firm CEASED on 3rd June, 1888.

MR. BEPIN BIHARI SIRCAR has been ADMITTED as a PARTNER in our firm from 4th June, 1888.

KERR TARRUCK & Co.

Bombay, 8th June, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF THE BYCULLA GOODS STATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that, after the end of June next, the present arrangements for receipt and despatch of Goods at, and from, the Byculla Station will CEASE.

2. Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and all articles carried at Passenger Coaching rates will be booked to, and from, the Byculla Station as at present.

3. All articles booked as Goods at Goods Train rates,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 pm.
Band, 4th Bombay Rifles, Yacht Club, 5-45 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived, on the 8th :—Assama (s), from Cardiff. On the 9th :—Cuba (s), from Liverpool ; Elton (s), Newport ; and Commilla (s), Karrachi.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 9th :—Busheer (s), for Marmagoa ; and Warora (s), Calcutta. Yesterday :—Star of Victoria (s), for Marseilles ; and Sorrento (s), Hull. To-day :—Satara (s), for Karachi and Persian Gulf.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Rustomjee Cowasjee, a liquor shopkeeper, at Ripon Road, reported to the police that his shop was broken into on the night of the 7th instant, and property, consisting of currency notes, cash, and a silver watch, worth Rs. 105, stolen therefrom.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles at the Yacht Club at 5-45 this evening :—

March	Our Diva	V. Roger.
Quadrille	Lieder	Siewert.
Song	Mein Lebewohl	Prince Consort.
Waltz	Venetia	Lowthian.
Selection	The Mikado	Sullivan.
Waltz	Mia Cara	Bucalossi.
Galop	Fanfare	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—On Saturday last, as an iron cargo boat, belonging to Messrs. Dadabhai Hormusji and Co., was being laden with coals from on board the s.s. Adirondack, in the stream opposite Bori Bunder, it stilted and sunk. It had about sixty tons of cargo at the time. No attempt to have it lifted was made till yesterday. The Water Police authorities have placed a large cargo boat on the spot to prevent the shipping from coming to grief, a white and red light being shown at night.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.—The following are the winning numbers for the month of May, 1888 :—

Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Red Line Up	1	691496
Green Line Up	1	A661541
Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Red Line Up	2	047389
Special Line Up	,,	069817
Green Line Up	,,	183450
Yellow Line Down	,,	238849
Brown Line M. S. and C. B. Down	1½	001243
Red Line Down	,,	0364·2
Special Line Up	,,	124737
Red Line Up	1	681496
Blue Line Up	,,	854285
Special Line Up	,,	A512015
Special Line Up	,,	A518182
Green Line Up	,,	A709062
Special Line Down	,,	A916503
Lavender Line Down	½	162737
Special Line Up	,,	40756

DINNER TO A PARSI PLEADER.—The members of the Friendly Union, a club consisting of several graduates, undergraduates, and others entertained, on Saturday last, one of their number, Mr. Manchershah N. R. Ranina, at a dinner, at their commodious club premises in Hornby Road, on his having successfully passed the last Pleader's Examination. Mr. F. P. Pavri, B.A., LL.B., presided on the occasion. The usual toast of the Empress and her representatives in India having been drunk enthusiastically, the chairman proposed the toast of the evening, and in doing so enumerated the valuable services rendered to the club on different occasions by Mr. Ranina. He also spoke in very high terms about his success at the said examination, which, he remarked, was so well known for the very high standard of knowledge it required from those who had to face it. Mr. Ranina, in thanking the members for the very high honour they had done him that day, said that it gave him very great satisfaction to find that what little he had done as an ordinary member of the club had so far merited their esteem and approval, and he assured them that, whether in or out of Bombay, he would continue to evince the same interest in the club as he had hitherto done. He concluded by wishing the Union a prosperous future.

TRESPASS.—Hajee Abdoola Ibrahim was charged on Saturday, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with house-trespass, and also with being in possession of some lamps and crockery reasonably suspected of being stolen. The complainant, a Mahomedan merchant, missing a lot of property from his godown, set one of his servants to keep a look-out at night. One night the man on watch saw a light inside the godown, and suspecting something wrong fastened the door from the outside, and informed the police, who arrested the prisoner. The accused in defence said he had been forcibly thrust into the godown, as he was passing along the road ; that he was a respectable man ; and that he had been made the victim of a trap laid for him presumably by some of his enemies. With respect to the second charge, he said that he had bought the articles at an auction. As no positive proof was forthcoming that the articles had been stolen, the prisoner was given the benefit of the doubt and discharged. But the charge of trespass being proved against him, he was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Alibhoy Adamjee and Goolam Hoosein Abdoola were, on Saturday, charged by Inspector Young, before Mr. P. Ryan, with three separate charges of theft of property consisting of wearing apparel, silver buttons and a quantity of tin, valued at Rs. 13, the property of Esubally Alibhoy and two others, living at Phool Gully, on the 23rd ultimo, and abetting each other in the commission of the said offence. On the date in question the first complainant, missing the property from his house, and suspecting the two accused, who were constantly loitering about the locality, made a report to the police, who upon enquiries traced a *bhundee* and a set of silver buttons pledged with a Marwaree, living at Pakmoda Street. The Marwaree, on being questioned, admitted having received the article, as well as the other articles belonging to two other complainants, from the two accused. Being convicted, No. 1 was sentenced to a term of two years' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 2 to twelve months.

AN UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—On Saturday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, Savad bin Mahomed and Abdool Mohsen bin Tobad, ship-labourers, and Moosa Abdool Latiff and Abdool Fray, pearl merchants, were brought up on remand and charged, accused Nos. 1 and 2 with voluntarily causing hurt to Sulliman bin Dawood, a horse-dealer, on the 22nd March last, at Gilder Street ; and accused Nos. 3 and 4 with aiding and abetting in the commission of the said offence. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker and Dinshaw, appeared on behalf of accused Nos. 3 and 4. Accused Nos. 1 and 2 were undefended. The case for the prosecution was, that for some time past an ill-feeling had existed between the complainant and the accused, Nos. 3 and 4, regarding certain letters alleged to have been written by them to the complainant while he was in Arabia, and which letters are still in the possession of the complainant. On the arrival of the complainant in Bombay, the two accused, Nos. 3 and 4, demanded of him the letters, which were refused. On the afternoon of the date in question, the complainant was going along Gilder Street, when accused Nos. 1 and 2 and a Siddee, named Obed, who was formerly in the service of accused No. 3, struck the complainant with sticks, inflicting wounds on the complainant's forearm and head, and knocking out two of his teeth. On an alarm being raised the police came to the scene, and arrested accused Nos. 1 and 2 on the spot, while Obed, the Siddee, bolted away, and has since absconded from Bombay to Arabia. The complainant received certain information, and believing it to be true, on the following day applied for summonses against Nos. 3 and 4 on a charge of aiding and abetting the first two accused in the commission of the offence. The Magistrate, on the evidence adduced, convicted accused Nos. 1 and 2 ; and, in delivering his decision, remarked, that the evidence so far as it attempted to establish that the assault committed on the complainant was instigated by accused Nos. 3 and 4 was untrustworthy and contradictory in material particulars, and they must therefore be discharged. The testimony of disinterested eye-witnesses left no doubt that accused Nos. 1 and 2 and the Siddee were the actual perpetrators of the assault. These persons were undoubtedly instruments in the hands of some revengeful cowards and miscreants. The offence, of which Nos. 1 and 2 have been convicted, was not an uncommon one in this city, and an exemplary sentence must be passed upon them. They would each undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment.

DACOITY NEAR POONA.—Some days ago a dacoity, in which a man was murdered, was committed in the village of Sindownay, in Khed Taluka ; about fifteen men have been placed before the Khed Mamlatdar. It is reported that four of the men turned informers.—*Observer.*

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—There have been several cases of highway robbery on the main road leading to Saswad village recently. About twenty persons were arrested on suspicion, and have been placed before Mr. Symonds, Assistant Sessions Judge.—*Ibid.*

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

COLONEL CONWAY-GORDON, Director-General of Railways in India, in a covering letter to his annual report on the administration of railways in India, says :—

The net receipts for the year 1887 show a decrease, as compared with those for 1886, of Rs. 38,78,758, and the percentage on the capital expended on open lines, excluding, as is usually done in these reports, the expenditure on steam-boat services suspense items, and other indirect charges, amounts to 5·33 against 5·90 of the previous year.

These figures include the transactions of lines belonging to Native States, and of lines belonging to companies which receive little or no assistance from the State. The results affecting the finances of the Indian Government are somewhat different, owing to the liabilities connected with Guaranteed Companies having been incurred principally in sterling. The true effect of the Indian railways upon the finances of the Government was in 1886-87, as nearly as may be calculated, as follows :—

Guaranteed Companies.

	Rs.
Amount required to meet the guarantee of interest	3,72,18,640
Less—Received from companies, i.e., the net receipts *less* the companies' share of surplus profit	3,11,25,181
Loss	60,93,459

State Lines.

	Rs.
Interest on Capital Account	2,42,34,490
Interest on debentures of companies whose lines were purchased	71,29,040
Annuities issued in cancellation of companies' capital	7,56,490
	3,21,20,020
Less.—Net traffic receipts	2,55,74,599
Loss	66,45,421

State Lines leased to Companies.

	Rs.
Interest on Capital	47,15,900
Less.—Net receipts of the Lines	6,62,381
Loss	40,53,519

East Indian Railway.

	Rs.
Charges for annuities and interest on deferred annuities and Capital Account	2,29,89,930
Less.—Net traffic receipts, deducting Company's share of surplus profits	2,98,54,402
Profit	68,64,472.

It will thus be seen that there was a net loss to Government on account of Railways of Rs. 98,27,927 in 1886-87 ; but it should be borne in mind that all the capital sunk on unopened sections is still unproductive, and that a great deal of the capital shown under State Railway has been expended on military lines which were politically necessary apart from any question of their commercial value. Also that under the head "annuities," there is included a contribution for the sinking fund which is really meant to reproduce the capital at the expiry of the period for which the annuity is to run.

The decrease in the traffic and in the net receipts during 1887 was most marked on the North-Western, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India, and the Rajputana-Malwa Railways, and is principally attributable to the depressed state of the grain trade. On the North-Western Railway, there was also a considerable falling off in the carriage of railway material ; but, on the other hand, there was a satisfactory development of traffic on the Eastern Bengal and the Southern Mahratha Railways.

The summary of merchandise carried shows that the total tonnage has increased by 1,110,345 tons, and that on 21 out of the 33 items tabulated, the weight carried increased.

A comparison of the earnings for the corresponding periods of 1886 and 1887, with the approximate returns for 1888, shows some improvement—

Receipts. Rs.		
1886	...5,06,34,504	1st January to 3rd April.
1887	...5,00,95,679	,, ,, ,, 2nd ,,
1888	...5,18,78,623	,, ,, ,, 31st March.

No new lengths have been added to the open mileage since the 31st March 1888.

As regards lines open and under construction the Director-General in the body of his Report writes :—

During 1887-88 98¾ miles of railway were completed and opened for traffic, making, on the 31st March 1888, a total of 14,383 miles open for public traffic in India. On the same date the total sanctioned mileage open and under construction was 16,870 miles, or an increase over the corresponding figures in 1886 of 274 miles. The more important additions to the open mileage have been 167¼ miles of the Southern Mahratta system, 95 miles of the Indian Midland, 90 miles of the Bellary Kistna, 83 miles of the Cuddapah-Nellore, 118¼ miles of the Sind-Peshin Section and 203½ miles of the Sind-Sagar Section of the North-Western Railway, 50½ miles of the Lucknow-Sitapur-Sihramau Railway, 69¼ miles of the Assam, Behar Section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway system, and 70 miles of the Nizam's Guaranteed Railway.

During the year sanction has been given for the construction of additional mileage to the extent of 355 miles, of which the more important sections are 161 miles between Bilaspur and Umaria, 27 miles on the Khojak Extension of the Sind-Peshin Section of the North-Western Railway, 69 miles in Kathiawar from Dhoraji to Porbandar, 28¼ miles in the Kolhapur State from Kholapur to Miraj, and 24½ miles from Sialkot to Jammu in Kashmir.

The summary which closes the report is as follows :—

SUMMARY.

The total extent of railways open for traffic in India on the 31st March 1888 is 14,383 miles, of which 4,565 miles are in the hands of Guaranteed, Assisted and other companies, 8,994 miles are state lines, either Imperial or Provincial, worked by State Agency, or leased to companies, and 824 miles belong to Native States.

On the same date the extent of railway mileage sanctioned for construction was 2,487 miles, of which 181 miles are in the hands of Guaranteed, Assisted and other Companies, 1,857¼ miles are under construction by the State, and 448¾ miles by Native States.

The total capital outlay on the railways and connected steamer services amounted, on the 31st December 1887, to £182,879,266 (at the conventional exchange of 2 shillings to the rupee), of which £61,712,358 have been expended by Guaranteed Companies, £112,236,093 on the State Railways (Imperial and Provincial), inclusive of the cost of the East Indian Railway which stands at (*a*) £35,790,924, £3,722,515 on Assisted Companies' lines and £5,203,300 on Native States lines.

The gross receipt during the calender year 1887 amounted to £18,468,129, compared with £18,704,536 in 1886 ; the working expenses have been £9,103,308, as compared with £8,930,983. The net revenue amounted to £9,364,821, of which the East Indian Railway, including the Branches worked by the Company, contributed £3,238,309, the Guaranteed lines £3,593,627, the Assisted Companies £127,586, the State lines (Imperial and Provincial), excluding the East Indian Railway and Branches, £2,270,948, and the lines in Native States £134,351.

The total net earnings on all lines in 1887 yielded a return of £5-2-5 per cent. per annum, as compared with £5-14-8 in 1886, or, excluding steam-boat services and suspense items, of £5-6-8, as compared with £5-18-1. Including steam-boat service and suspense, the East Indian Railway and Branches produced £8-6-4 per cent., the Guaranteed lines paid £5-16-6 per cent., the State lines (Imperial and Provincial), excluding the East Indian Railway and Branches, yielded £3-1-10 per cent., the Assisted Lines, excluding the Tarakeshwar, £3-11-11, and the Native State lines £2-11-7 per cent.

The total number of passengers carried was 95,411,779, as compared with 88,436,318 in 1886, and the receipts from coaching traffic have amounted to £6,081,068, as compared with £5,793,152.

The aggregate tonnage moved has amounted to 20,195,677 tons, as compared with 19,576,365 tons, and the receipts from goods traffic have amounted to £11,929,323, as compared with £12,385,914 in 1886.

The summary of the principal articles of merchandise carried on all Indian Railways shows an improvement of 1,110,345 tons, or excluding Railway plant and rolling-stock, the total weight moved has increased by 126,433 tons, 21 out of the 33 items of public traffic tabulated show increases.

TO THE DEAF.

A 132 page Illustrated Book on Deafness, Noises in the Head how cured at your homes. Price 6 annas, Address Dr. Nicholson, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

BAPTY BROTHERS, LIMITED.

As a result of the deliberations of a committee appointed to inquire into the working and management of the company's mill an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders has been held. The committee recommended certain reductions and re-arrangements of the staff, which they considered might effect a saving of Rs. 11,000 and that it either be sold as a going concern or let together with the machinery at a monthly cental. Some discussion followed, and it was ultimately resolved unanimously "that the directors be empowered and directed to ascertain whether the concern with its property can be sold by private sale within two months from to-day at a fair value, and the result to be reported to the shareholders for their sanction before completing the sale, and in the event of their not receiving an offer of what they consider a fair value for it as a going concern put it up for public auction with a condition that the sum offered be submitted for the sanction of the shareholders before being finally accepted." A meeting is to be held on the 16th August, to confirm the above resolution and to receive the directors' report.

MESSRS. MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE report of Messrs. Marcks and Company, for the year ending the 29th February, 1888, will be presented at the third general meeting of the Company convened for Wednesday next. It reads as under :—

In submitting their third annual report of this company's business, it is a satisfaction to the directors to be able to point to the steady and substantial improvement which the accounts disclose. The net profit, it will be seen, amounts to Rs. 72,582-5-10, as against Rs. 62,042-8-1 for the previous year, an increase of Rs. 10, 539-13-9. This satisfactory result is not the consequence of any exceptionally large transaction, but of a gradual and steady improvement month by month. The adverse influence of a continually falling exchange is one that cannot be exactly estimated, though, there is no room to doubt that it has operated as a serious drag upon a trade in imported luxuries. At the same time it has indisputably had the effect of appreciating the rupee value of the company's stock of gold jewellery. No credit has, however, been taken under this head, the figure, Rs. 5,49,846-15-0, which represents the value of the company's stock, having been taken at actual cost price. The furniture and fittings are practically as good as new, and have already undergone a reduction of 20 per cent. on the original valuation. A futher reduction of 5 per cent. has been made under this heading of value for the year under report. The sum of Rs. 2,597-3-7, being the cost of permanent additions made to the company's premises, might reasonably be spread over the remaining period of the lease, but, as the amount is not large, we have thought it better to pay it off at once. The remaining balance of the price of the good-will, Rs. 8,250, will now be written off, and we further propose to transfer a sum of Rs. 9,000 from the profits of this year to the reserve fund, which brings it up to Rs. 25,000. From the outstandings a sum of Rs. 2,316-11-0 has been written off to cover the estimated amount of bad and doubtful debts, which we are assured is an ample provision for that purpose. Since closing the books, nearly one-fourth of the whole amount of outstandings has been collected. The directors recommend that the profits, Rs. 72,582-5-10, be disposed off as follows:—Writing off the balance of good-will, Rs. 8,250 ; 5 per cent. depreciation on furniture, fixtures and workmen's tools, Rs. 570; reserve fund, Rs. 9,000; dividend at 12 per cent. free of income tax, Rs. 48,000 ; managing director's commission, Rs. 4,800 ; total Rs. 70,620 ; Balance to be carried to next year, Rs. 1,962-5-10 ; grand total Rs. 72,582 5-10. Under section 91 of the Articles of Association of the company, one of the directors, Mr. Rich, retires from office this year, but is eligible for re-election. Mr. N. S. Symons, the company's auditor, also retires, but offers himself for re-election.

BENGAL MILITARY BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1888-89.

THE total amount of the Budget Estimate for 1888-89 is Rs. 8,28,48,660, against Rs. 7,94,11,350 of the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 34,37,310 as compared with the Budget Estimate for 1887-88'

An examination of the abstract of the estimated expenditure for military services in the Bengal Presidency for the year from 1st April 1888 to 31st March 1889, as put forward by the Accountant-General, Military Department, on the 14th March 1888, shows a decrease of Rs. 74,100 under Grant 1, army and garrison staff ; a decrease of Rs. 1,25,400 under Grant 5, remount and veterinary establishments, supplies and services ; a decrease of Rs. 16,000 under Grant 13, sea transport charges ; a decrease of Rs. 28,790 under Grant 14, miscellaneous services ; and a decrease of Rs. 34,430 under Grant 15, volunteer corps : or a total decrease of Rs. 2,58,720, for the year.

The estimated increase, however, entirely dwarfs the anticipated decrease by, as above shown, Rs. 34,37,310. Of this amount Grant 4, commissariat supplies and services, takes no less than Rs. 14,23,810 ; Grant 10, ordnance establishments, stores and camp equipage, Rs. 6,76,700 ; Grant 6, clothing establishments, supplies and services, Rs. 4,91,780 ; and Grant 3, regimental pay, allowances and charges, Rs. 5,65,880. These four grants alone take nearly 32 lakhs increase. To this may be added Rs. 2,49,070 increase under Grant 9, medical establishments, services and supplies, or a tatal increase of 34 lakhs in five grants. The minor increases are Rs. 83,400 under Grant 12, education ; Rs. 78,380 under Grant 8, administration of martial law ; Rs. 56,250 under Grant 7, barrack establishment, supplies and service ; Rs. 32,080 under Grant 16, rewards for military service ; Rs. 21,600 under Grant 17, military pensions to Europeans ; Rs. 7,200 under Grant 20, departmental pensions ; Rs. 6,700 under Grant 19, widows' pensions and compassionate allowances ; Rs. 2,180 under Grant 2, administrative staff ; and Rs. 1,000 under Grant 18, military pensions to natives—making a grand total increase of Rs. 36,27,450 in the accounts for the current year, excluding the cost of Europe stores payable in England, which for reasons given in a Resolution of Government in the Financial Department, dated so far back as the 17th September 1866, No. 2403, is not included in the above amounts. We thus have a total estimated expenditure of Rs. 7,87,460 for effective services and Rs. 41,47,200 for non-effective services, approximate receipts and recoveries for the year Rs. 51,98,000, leaving a net estimated expenditures of Rs. 7,76,50,660 for the year 1888-89.

An examination of the numbers of all arms of the Service, European and native, on which the estimate for Bengal is based, gives a total force in the Presidency of 130,360 men and 6,905 horses, against 129,987 men and 6,937 horses last year : the latter is exclusive of 14,712 horses maintained by native (silladar) cavalry regiments. A detail of the force gives :—

ARTILLERY.

	Europeans.	Natives.	Horses.
Officers	311	20	
Non-Commissioned Officers..	549	3,026	3,655
Rank and File	6,399		

CAVALRY.

Officers	430	451	
Non-Commissioned Officers..	348	16,093	17,762
Rank and File	3,264		

INFANTRY.

Officers	1,583	112	
Non-Commissioned Officers..	2,188	61,41	
Rank and File	31,280		

ENGINEERS AND SAPPERS.

Officers	219	24	
Non-Commissioned Officers..	52	1,344	
Rank and File	...		

MISCELLANEOUS OFFICERS.

Staff Corps Officers exclusive of those employed with the Native Army		495
General List	Cavalry	15
	Infantry	85
General Officers Unemployed		20
Invalids and Veterans		7

This gives a grand total of 3,165 British Officers, 1,607 native officers, 3,139 British non-commissioned officers, 40,945 British rank and file, and 81,504 native non-commissioned officers and men. It is noticeable that the British Warrant officers and native non-commissioned officers are not separately shown in the abstract statement, an omission which a little care on the part of the compiler would rectify.

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases ; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."

Why suffer ? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Haemorrhoids.' Sure cure for any form of haemorroids.

"SOMEWHAT OF A SCANDAL."

UNDER this heading Mr. W. J. Gladwin writes to the *Bombay Guardian* :—

In the *Overland Mail* of May 18th there is some strange news from Parliament. On May 14th Sir John Gorst said in the House of Commons : "The Administration of the Contagious Diseases Act in Bombay, Madras and Bassein, the only places in which it is in force has been suspended by the Government of India under a power contained in the Act." The day following, Lord Cross repeated exactly the same words in the House of Lords ; adding, 'He thought the noble Marquess [Ripon] would see that important steps had been taken in order to do away with what was somewhat of a scandal. The action which the Government of India had taken was the suspension of the operation of the Acts. The Government of India had asked his assent to that suspension, and he had given it.

That statement made in both Houses of Parliament was either a tremendous truth, or else a tremendous *just the reverse*. Which was it ? What are the facts ? Just twenty-two days after those high officials made those statements in Parliament, I went to the principal *Executive Office* of the Contagious Diseases Acts in Bombay, and found that highly refined machinery of modern civilization in full operation. Medical and police officials were on duty, and the usual Asiatic and European subjects were coming and going as usual.

How are we to reconcile those official *statements* of May 15th, that the Acts were suspended in Bombay, with the *fact* of the full operation of said Acts in Bombay June 5th ? Mark, Lord Cross did not say that the Acts were *to be* suspended ; but that they *were* suspended.

The only solution at present available is this :—The State License of Vice is founded in falsehood, and it may be consistent to publish up of the same material. If our Government and its great officials set a side the Seventh Commandment why should they not "suspended" the Ninth ?

I send this for publication because it shows the strange arts of a certain class of officials, and the bush-whacking manœuring which those who work for correct legislation have to contend against. Also because a strong protest is demanded against this "somewhat of a Scandal" of falsifying facts so as to Blind the public of England as to our great moral questions in India.

MADRAS.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE S. S. "HUGHENDEN."—The result of the Court of Inquiry, which consisted of Captain Marshall and Rowland and Mr. Baddeley, and which sat to investigate the circumstances attending the accident that befell the s. s. Hughenden while she was being put out of the harbour on the 29th ultimo, is, that Mr. Edwards, the 2nd pilot, then in charge of the vessel, is held blameable in that he was wanting in judgment in the exercise of his duties For this, he has been reprimanded and interdicted from taking out, until further orders, any vessel from the harbour after dark. Mr. Corfield, the senior pilot, who went to the assistance of pilot Edwards at the time of the accident, has been commended for his seamanlike conduct, and for having acted so promptly in averting a catastrophe, which might have proved disastrous.—*Times.*

MISSIONARY CONFERENCE AT BANGALORE.—The conference held in Bangalore on Monday evening was unusually large. The Rev. J. A. Vanes, who had invited the members, accommodated them in the hall of the High School, which is close by his residence. All the Missionaries of the Wesleyan Mission in the Mysore country were present. Several missionaries of other denominations who happened to be in Bangalore at the time were also present. Among them were the Rev. Messrs Pomperin, of Tranquebar, and Beer, of the Godavary Delta Mission, Major General Campbell, Miss Gordon, and several laymen. In all there were 70 present. The Rev. J. B. Coles opened the conference with prayer. The Rev. Mr. Derre, of the Lutheran Evangelical Mission read, the paper on the work of the Jesuits in the world, and particularly in India and in the Mysore country. The Revs. Marsden, Vanes, Guilliford, Coles, Rice, Hudson Hocken, Rees, Haigh, Burnet and several others spoke about the subject on hand and regarding the Biblical education given in the Missionary Schools and Colleges. The proceedings came to a close at about 11 o'clock. Mr. Beer offering the concluding prayer. —*Mail.*

A RECENT ORDER BY THE PORT OFFICER.—A correspondent writes :—"Captain Marshall, Assistant Port Officer, has issued the following circular to Agents of Steamers. He requests that "Agents of Steamers leaving the harbour after 6 P. M., will be so good as to either fix the hour for unmooring in their applications for a pilot after hours, or instruct their Commanders to call at the Marine Office and intimate the hour at which they would wish to commence to unmoor. Application to take vessels out after dark on Sundays must reach this office by 2 P. M. that day, on receipt of which application they will be disposed of. When the steamers berthed nearest to the groyne on either sider becomes the leeward-most vessel in the harbour permission is not to be given to unmoor and to leave the harbour after dark, unless the Assistant Port Officer, after consultation with the Captain of the vessel and the pilot, has satisfied himself that the trim of the vessel and the state of her engines, as well as the state of the weather, sea and direction and force of the wind are such as not to render unmooring the vessel after dark, a hazardous and unwise proceeding. The Port Officer has further ruled that the pilot taking out a vessel after dark is not to be permitted to proceed on board until the time fixed for commencing to unmoor."—*Mail.*

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JUNE 9.

Hammond, Major, Madras Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Upper Burma.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 10.

Griffiths, Lieut., 16th Bengal Cavalry, off language leave, to Jullunder.

Grant, Lieut., Bengal, 4th Goorkhas, off language leave, to Bukloh.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

Adjt-General's Office, Poona, 8th June, 1888.

THE C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Bo S and M—Lt C E Baddeley, RE, Comdg Officer, to be Co. Comdr, *vice* Major J Cameron, RE, promoted.

Lt H Prentice, RE, Offg Comdg Officer, to be Comdg Officer, *vice* Lt C E Baddeley, RE, dated 29th May 1888.

Lt P A N St L Wood, Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 7th Bo Infy, is attached to the 20th Bo Infy for duty until further orders.

Surgeon W E Jennings, IMS, on general duty, Bombay Dt, Northern Dn and Aden, is transferred to General Duty, Quetta District.

It is notified for information that the *London Gazettes* of the 27th April and 1st May, and of the 4th and 8th May, 1888, were received at Bombay Army Hdqrs, on the 26th ultimo, and 2nd inst, respectively.

With reference to Army Orders No. 190, dated 27th April, 1888, Lt L A Gordon, Comdt, Aden Troops, has been directed to attend the course of garrison instruction which commenced at Poona on the 1st instant.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

R H A—Lt R Magildowny (I-B) for three months on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

R E—Major F W Watkins to Dehra Doon and Cashmere from 8th March to 7th Sept, 1888, on private affairs.

(This cancels so much of A.O.C 107 of 1888 as relates to this officer.)

Sind Volr Rifle Corps—Capt S Anderson to remain in England in extension from 1st July to 31st Dec, 1888, on private affairs.

I M S—Surgeon G H Ball to Mount Abu from 28th April to 27th May, 1888, on medical certificate under clause 51 I A C of 1886.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 8th June, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·631
Temperature of the Air	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	75·9
Relative humidity of Air	833
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)..	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·4
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	74·0
General Directions of Wind.*	SSE, NW, SSE, WSW, S, SSE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	458
Fall of Rain	1·29
Total for during month	3·49
,, ,, year	5·46
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N steamer Warora, 2,553 tons, Captain O R Mitchell, sailed the day before yesterday, for Calcutta, empty.

THE s s Star of Victoria, 2,116 tons, Captain J Smyth, cleared outwards for Marseilles, on Saturday, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N steamer Busheer, Captain J Spinner, sailed for Marmagoa on Saturday last, laden and with Sergeant Atkinson and sixty-six deck passengers.

THE s s Sorrents, 1,775 tons, Captain F W Ouston, cleared on Saturday last, for Hull, with a general cargo, and Rev M F Smutz and servant, passengers.

THE B I steamer Commilla, 550 tons, Captain J M Whitehead, arrived in Bombay on Saturday last, from Karachi, with a general cargo and Surgeon-Major Bartholomeuz, as cabin and 53 deck passengers.

THE s s Assama, 2,449 tons, Captain F Newell, arrived in Bombay, on Friday evening, with 4,901 tons coals from Cardiff (May 12). She is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N steamer Satara, Captain G F Simpson, will sail to-day for Karachi and the Persian Gulf ports, laden, and with Messrs E G Young for Busreh and H W Maclean for Bushire as cabin, and 63 deck, passengers, for various ports.

THE MacIver line steamer Cuba, 1,372 tons, Captain H Agnew, arrived in Bombay on Saturday from Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr Bomanji and family and eight deck passengers. Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co are her agents here.

THE s s Elton, 1,708 tons, Captain R D Campbell, arrived in port on Saturday from Newport with a cargo of 3,534 tons coals. During the voyage boatswain W Kemp, aged 42 years, died of sunstroke, on the 1st inst., when off Aden. He was buried at sea. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. J Mackintosh and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Singapore	2432	G. Parodi	A	F. Bozzoni.
,, Victoria	2207	W. Russell	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Kaisar-i-Hind	2406	J. Hazelwood	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Star of Victoria	2116	Smith	D	F. Muir & Co.
,, Sahara	1188	Goldsworthy	E	F. Muir & Co
,, Sorrento	1775	Ouston	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, C. Sinclair	1911	Kewley	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Eastbourne	1539	Watson	H J	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Kangra	1466	H. M. Ingram	K	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Merton Hall	2646	J. Hughes	L	E. Bates & Co.
,, Eden Hall	2353	Millard	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Bedouin	1277	Robson	N	The Bo. Co., Ld.
,, Chelydra	1574	Peace	O	Boyts, Craig & Co.
,, Amphitrite	1502	Brackenbury	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Medusa	1775	C. Sbutega	Q	J. Jani.
,, Cuba	1372	H. Agnew	Off side.	K. Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Warora	2553	Mackernees	1	M. Mackenzie & Co.
,, L. Tower	1892	Purse	2	Boyts, Craig & Co.
,, Scawfell	1430	Stanhope	3	F. Muir & Co.
,, Lombardy	1571	Preston	4	P. & O. Co.
,, C. Tower	1927	Hamley	5	Captain.
,, Oxford	1892	Jones	6	Captain.
,, Kt. Companion	2606	Shiell	8	K. Nixon & Co.
Ship Kt. Companion	1429	Davies	10	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Chypherenes	1300	J. W. Kelly	11	Captain.
,, Chilian	1415	Bannister	12	K. Nixon & Co.
,, P. Hendrick	2041	Collin	15	V. Ebram.
,, CedarBranch	1645	Ritson	16	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Wolviston	1136	Edwards	19	Captain.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
8	Assama (s)	Newey	Cardiff, May 12.
9	Cuba (s)	Agnew	Liverpool, May 3.
	Elton (s)	Campbell	Newport, May 9.
	Commilla (s)	Whitehead	Karachi, June 7.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
9	Busheer (s)	Skinner	Marmagoa.
	Warora (s)	Mitchell	Calcutta.
10	Star of Victoria (s)	Smyth	Marseilles.
	Sorrento (s)	Ouston	Hull.
11	Satara (s)	Simpson	Karachi & Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for home and out ports on Saturday last :—
Steamer Regal, for Liverpool.
,, Cyphrenes, for Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
5	Renfrew s	Evans	Newport, April 19.
	Nurjehan s	Mason	Bombay, May 19.
	Moel Tryvan s	Edwards	Colombo, May 24.
6	Ellora s	Johnstone	Bombay, May 11.
	Clan Buchanan s	Millar	Glasgow, April 21.

DEPARTURES.

June 5.—Steamers Cleveland and Umballa.
June 6.—Steamer Clan Drummond and Ship Charles Dennis.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
6	Nevasa s	Rangoon.
	Kohinur s	Calcutta.
7	Loodiana s	Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

June.		
6	Secundra s

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED, a CLERK, to fill a TEMPORARY VACANCY, at the METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, Colaba. Salary, Rs. 25.

WANTED, by an experienced EUROPEAN LADY, pupils in English, good references. Terms moderate.—Apply 103, care of this paper.

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9-31—Mary Jane Married—G. R. Sims.
C. 37-32—6th Annual Report U. S. Geological Survey.
A. 73-40—Manockjee Nesserwanjee Petit Memorial.
A. 73-40—Paris Salon 1888.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 9.

FOUR-AND-A-HALF per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ lower in London yesterday at £70¾; and Indian Sterling Loan was down to the same extent at 106; but Reuter's other financial quotations show no change, Silver being still called 42d. per oz., and Consols 99. Besides the £80,000 Silver shipped to this port during the present week, £40,000 of the same metal goes to Calcutta.

The General Produce Markets remained without further movement. At 2,290,000 quarters, the quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was the same as it was a week ago.

COTTON closed steady in Liverpool yesterday, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, of which 700 were Surats. Bengals, of the three grades quoted, were 1-16d. per lb. higher; but all other spot prices were unaltered. American Arrivals were rather irregular, and are called 1-64d. higher for June-July, August-September, and October-November deliveries, but unchanged in other positions. This afternoon the market closed firm, with sales, at 10,000 bales, inclusive of 600 Surats, rather large for Saturday; while Friday's Sales were increased by 3,000 bales, making the total for that day 13,000 bales. Ready Cotton was unchanged in value; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions.

Reuter's weekly statistics wired from Liverpool yesterday disclose more activity in the Staple, the total sales for the six days having reached 59,000 bales, or 14,000 bales more than were placed during the previous week. Only 2,000 bales were bought on speculation; while 66,000 bales were taken by the trade and forwarded, against 57,000 bales last week. The total stock had decreased by 34,000 bales; but that of Surats, at 76,000 bales, showed no alteration. Compared with last year at this time the Liverpool Stock shows a deficiency of some 131,000 bales; but, as against 1886, it is heavier by over 105,000 bales. The total visible supply, at yesterday's estimate, as given below, had decreased during the week by 90,000 bales; and of East Indian Cotton there were 10,000 bales less in sight. It is noticeable that the total visible supply at this time stood at very nearly the same figures in both in 1887 and 1886; and the falling-off this year, compared with the same, is some 227,000 bales. Taking East Indian Cotton alone, there are 241,000 bales and 74,000 bales less in sight than was the case in 1887 and 1886, respectively. It will also be seen that there were yesterday 125,000 bales less East Indian Cotton upon the water for the United Kingdom than was the case at this time last year, and 76,000 bales less than in 1886.

In New York there was at length some movement yesterday, probably in anticipation of the Agricultural Bureau Report, and the spot price advanced 1-16 cent., say to 10 1-16 cents., while August Futures moved up 5 points, to 10·14 cents. The Washington Report, which was issued under, to-day's date, states that the average condition of the crop in ten Cotton States is 88 3-16 per cent. The acreage has been increased by 2½ per cent. and the total area under cultivation is nineteen million acres. At this time last year the condition of the crop was put down as 96·9 per cent. and in 1886, at 88·7 per cent., while the acreage under cultivation was some 200,000 acres less than the above estimate last season, and 382,000 acres less in 1886. To-day's message from New York makes no change whatever in prices.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1888	1887	1886
Week's receipts	20,000	4,000	32,000
" exports to U. K.	14,000	2,000	74,000
" " Continent	19,000	3,000	10,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,386,000	5,178,000	5,232,000
" exports to U. K. "	2,607,000	2,545,000	2,294,000
" " Cont. "	1,723,000	1,658,000	1,687,000
" Stock in the Ports	359,000	323,000	443,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 1st inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Total supply of all kinds	1,940,000	2,177,380	2,177,260
" Surats	451,000	691,580	534,730

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	748,000	878,680	642,610
" London	23,000	28,000	17,000
American Afloat	40,000	17,000	104,000
East Indian "	52,000	177,000	128,000
	863,000	1,100,680	891,610
Price of Mid-Uplands	5¼d.	6d.	5¼d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	4¼d.	4 3-16d.	3¾d.
Difference	1¼ d.	1 13-16d.	1½d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet throughout the past week, and prices as far as they have been wired by Reuter have not shown any change. We have now the figures for the shipments of Goods and Yarns to the three Presidencies for last month, which we give below, and it will be seen therefrom that, as far as Bombay is concerned, there was an increase in every item compared with shipments for April, the excess in Plain Cottons amounting to some six million yards. As against May last year an increase of over 9½ million yards in Plain Cottons is shown, and also a very large increase in Printed Goods and in Twist, Coloured Cottons, however, showing some falling off. Taking the shipments to Bombay for the five months of the present year, it will be noticed that while there has been an increase in Printed Cottons and in Twist compared with the corresponding five months in 1887, there has been some decrease both in Plain and Coloured Cottons.

Bombay—	May 1888.	April 1888.	May 1887.
Plain Cottons ....yds.	34,250,000	28,200,000	24,650,000
Colored Cottons.. "	3,750,000	3,300,000	4,250,000
Printed Cottons.. "	8,900,000	7,500,000	5,850,000
Twist .. ..lbs.	1,050,000	900,000	500,000
Calcutta—			
Plain Cottons ....yds.	65,400,000	82,300,000	73,050,000
Colored Cottons... "	6,150,000	6,250,000	8,050,000
Printed Cottons.. "	2,100,000	4,050,000	4,500,000
Twist .....lbs.	803,000	1,300,000	950,000
Madras—			
Plain Cottons.... yds.	6,150,000	9,000,000	8,900,000
Colored Cottons.. "	900,000	850,000	2,350,000
Printed Cottons.. "	1,650,000	1,700,000	2,400,000
Twist .....lbs.	950,000	750,000	700,000

Bombay only—	5 months 1888.	5 months 1887.
Plain Co tons...yds.	195,000,000	201,400,000
Coloured Cottons "	18,600,000	21,050,000
Printed Cottons "	44,900,000	30,100,000
Twist lbs.	7,050,000	6,400,000

COTTON.—The tone of our local market for the Staple to-day has been quiet but steady, and prices may be called generally unchanged, though there has been less disposition on the part of holders of stock to meet buyers than we noticed in the middle of the week. Westerns have continued in request, and some 500 bales of this growth have changed hands to-day at Rs. 192-97 per candy. There has also been a good inquiry for Dharwar, and purchases of 6-700 bales are reported, at Rs. 204-9 according to quality. The rest of the day's business was in Julgaum, of which about 500 bales were taken, at Rs. 196 96¼ per candy.

WHEAT.—There has been a fair inquiry in this market to-day; but a difference of 3 pies per cwt. in most descriptions between buyers and sellers has restricted transactions, and only a moderate business is reported on the basis of previous quotations, at which the market closed firm.

SEEDS.—A considerable business has been done both in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, and sellers are now asking some advance in rates owing to the lower Exchange; but buyers are not prepared to follow them, and we call prices unchanged, though firm.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,035 bales.
Wheat	69,059 cwts.
Linseed	10,716 "
Rapeseed	11,655 "
Poppyseed	723 "
Ground Nuts	765 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but fairly steady. The Royal (s) has been berthed for Liverpool with 2,500 tons of cargo, at 18s. 6d per ton, for this month's loading; and the City line has booked cargo for the same port at 18s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been weak to-day, but with very little doing to test rates. At opening, 1s. 43-16d. was quoted for 3 months' sight Credits, and something was done at this; but the amount of Private Paper offering has been very small. For Bank Telegraphic and demand, 1s.4 1-16d. was quoted; demand from remitters, however, has been almost absent, and an offer by a bank to sell Wire Transfer at 1s. 4 3-32d. to private buyers met with no taker. Some business was reported by one bank in Telegraphic at 1s. 4 1-16d. for June, and in demand and Telegraphic, for forward, at 1s. 4⅛d. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand...1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...1s. 4⅛d.	"
Credits do. ...1s. 4 3-16d.	"
Francs do. ...1·71½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues to move steadily upward, and to-day a further advance of ¼ per cent. in Fours has been established at 99 15-16 at which the market has been steady. For the next account 99⅞ has been quoted, and a fair amount booked at the rate. 105 is still the nominal rate for the other denomination.

SHARES.—A fair enquiry has prevailed for Mill Scrip to-day, and, in every case where a change has to be made in our quotation it is in favour of holders of this property. Sholapore Mill shares have advanced Rs. 20; City of Bombay, Rs. 10; Alliance, David, Khatao Mucconji, Luckmidass Khimji, Manockji Petit, and New Great Eastern, Rs 5 each; and Mazagon, Queen, and Ripon, Rs. 2½ each. New Berar Press shares are Rs. 10 lower; and Bombay Press are Rs. 2½ down. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Re. 1¼ per share.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BUDDEN—June 4, at Indore, the wife of H O Budden, Principal, Residency College, Indore, of a daughter.
CORBETT—June 2, at Naini Tal, the wife of Mr T Corbett, Postmaster, of a son.
HOFF—June 4, at 5, Humayoon Place, Calcutta, the wife of W W Hoff, of a daughter.
TURNBULL—June 7, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of Mr Stewart R Turnbull, of a daughter.
WALKER—June 3, at Kodaikanal, Pulney Hills, the wife of Mr William Walker, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BEDDY—THOMPSON—June 4, at All Saints, Coonoor, by the Rev J Brandon, LL D, Chaplain, Francis Beddy, Lieutenant, the Carabiniers, to Nellie, youngest daughter of the late Charles Thompson, Esq., of Brookwood, Surrey, and Park Square, London.
CAMPBELL—CHAMNEY—June 4, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Arthur Kitchen, A A K Campbell, of Salonah Tea Estate, Assam, youngest son of the late John Campbell of Kilberry, Argyllshire, to Catherine, second daughter of the Rev J Chamney, Ardronon Castle, Bellingham, Ireland.
TUSON—MIDDLECOAT—June 6, at Christ's Church, Palamcottah, by the Rev T Kember, assisted by the Rev T M Walker, M A, Louis Robert Tuson, Lieutenant M S C, 9th Regiment M I, to Susannah Mary Locke ("Susie"), 2nd daughter of Colonel F Middlecoat, M S C, Commandant, European Veterans.

DEATH.

RIMINGTON—June 4, at Podanpur Railway Station, of disease of the heart, Michael Rimington, of Vayitri, Wynaad, Malabar, aged 65 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1888.

WE publish to-day, as a suitable accompaniment to the Sirdar Diler Jung's answers to the Minister's interrogatories, a long telegram from London which gives Mr. Watson's account of the way in which he and the Sirdar concerted the acquisition by the Nizam of twelve thousand five hundred shares in the Deccan Mining Company belonging to the Sirdar. There is an obvious convenience in simultaneously publishing the two versions, for they by no means go over the same ground, and the one supplies the deficiencies of the other in a very remarkable way. Mr. Watson's evidence represents the Sirdar as playing the unfamiliar part of an unselfish promoter of his master's interests. The Nizam would be disappointed, he said, if he could not get the shares he wanted, and so the Sirdar generously sold him his own. On this episode in the history one or two comments must be made. The Nizam's desire to procure shares in the Company was not spontaneous. He would never have thought of it had not his Home Secretary put the idea before him with all the persuasive arguments of which that accomplished servant of the Hyderabad State is master. So that we may take it that the Nizam would soon have got over his disappointment if the endeavour to place his money in this particular investment had not succeeded. Then again such disinterestedness as that for which the Sirdar in his conversation with Mr. Watson claimed credit, should not have been hidden under a bushel. Why did the Sirdar, having first persuaded the Nizam that it would be a good thing to buy these shares, and having then obliged him by parting with his own rather than disappoint his sovereign, keep this great sacrifice to himself, leaving it to be divulged under the merciless pressure of a Parliamentary Committee? "I might dwell on this subject at greater length," says the Sirdar in paragraph 22 of his answer to the interrogatories, but the shares are to go back to him, there is the agreement of the 28th of May wiping out the transaction, and he therefore "considers it unnecessary to say anything more on the subject." For the very best of reasons—reasons which we can appreciate in the light of Mr. Watson's version of the doings of last June, with the Sirdar's revelation of "good news," and still more in the light of his confession that the Sirdar's share in the concession—a share amounting to considerably more than the whole subscribed capital of the company—was settled before the completion of the agreement. The Sirdar tells us nothing about that. This doubtless is one of the subjects on which he thinks it "unnecessary to say anything more." If he did he might be persuaded to say why he kept back from his Government during the negotiations the fact that shares of the value of £212,000 were to be allotted to him. There are many daring propositions in the Sirdar's answers, but he has not gone so far as to assert that the generosity which the concessionaires had in store for him was known to all men. And Mr. Watson tells us why. Only four people knew that the Nizam's faithful Minister was to take *dasturi* to the tune of nearly a quarter of a million sterling in this business, those four being Mr. Watson, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Winter, and the Sirdar himself.

The publication of the Sirdar's answers to the Interrogatories marks a new stage in the history of the transaction. We are now in possession of the accusations against him and of the best defence he is able to make. We have to deal no longer with *ex parte* allegations, and no injustice is done in speaking with a freedom concerning his proceedings which so long as his version of the case had not been presented would have seemed premature and unfair. Presuming, as we are entitled to do, that this document sets forth all that is to be said in his justification, the inevitable conclusion is that the Sirdar has no serious answer to the charges implied in the Minister's interrogatories. It may be admitted, once for all, that the story, as told thus far by various witnesses, leaves much to be explained in the conduct of eminent officials under both Governments, who, in the light of evidence *ex post facto*, certainly seem to have been wanting in vigilance, and who, if they had been half as astute as the Nizam's Home Secretary, might have nipped his schemes in the bud. But Mr. Cordery and the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk will be examined to-morrow, and their evidence is certain to throw light on some still obscure passages in the story. So far as the Sirdar Diler Jung is concerned the verdict must be that he has entirely failed to exculpate himself. The long historic introduction which precedes his specific answers to the Minister's interrogatories has no real connection with the charges that he was invited to meet. Its object apparently is to show that the free gift of a concession at one time estimated by the Sirdar himself to be worth a million sterling was made as a return to Messrs. Watson and Stewart for their services in carrying out the railway scheme. But Mr. Watson had already received £100,000 as promotion money in connection with that undertaking, and the Sirdar himself had received £83,000, on the pretence that he had by his own exertions rendered any assistance unnecessary. Where and when, we should like to know, were the claims of these people upon the gratitude of the Nizam to come to an end, and how often were their services to be requited? Seeing how abundantly the Sirdar had been paid for all that he had done in connection with the railway there is something more than characteristic audacity in this line of defence. But the Sirdar's courage is not exhausted here. His next argument is that there was nothing in the stipulations of either Government that precluded the concessionaires from distributing £850,000 worth of shares amongst themselves in consideration of having parted with the concession. And here, to begin with, the Sirdar is in desperate conflict with fact. The concession, he says, contains no stipulation that the concessionaires shall limit the issue of shares by the intended company to a first issue, because such a stipulation was never agreed to, or even hinted at, by anyone during the whole of the negotiations." Never agreed to? Never hinted at? We call the Sirdar's attention to clause 2 in Memorandum A of the Foreign Office letter of the 11th April 1885, and to clause 2 in the explanations given in Memorandum B accompanying that letter, in both of which the issue sanctioned is spoken of as a "first issue;" to clause 2 in Sir Salar Jung's answer to that letter, where twice over the contemplated subscription is called "a first issue"; to Mr. Cordery's letter of the 31st August 1885, to the Foreign Office, wherein the Resident speaks of the reduction of "the first issue of shares" from £250,000 to £150,000; and finally to the third paragraph of Mr. Durand's letter in reply thereto—the last communication of the Government of India prior to the signature of the agreement—"the first issue of shares may be £150,000, with £75,000 paid up." These are dry citations, but they are of some interest as indications of the evidential value of the Sirdar's denials.

But it is not only upon a very hazardous denial of the existence of any limiting conditions that the Sirdar rests this part of his defence. He pleads first of all that as far back as in 1883 he "originally contemplated the utilization in the country of £1,000,000, the whole capital of the projected company," as though the excellent intentions of five years back could be pleaded in extenuation of later delinquencies. The only observation that arises on that plea is that it is a pity the Sirdar was not as mindful of the interests of his Government in 1885 as he was in 1883, when he seems not to have thought that £850,000 was a fair recompense to a syndicate who had undertaken to spend £150,000 in developing the mineral wealth of Hyderabad. Having once realized that it was the business of a privileged Company to expend its capital in that way, it is a lamentable thing that in later days he was persuaded that it was a right thing for a Company to lay out three-twentieths of its capital upon the objects for which it was formed, and seventeen-twentieths upon the enrichment of a group of *exploiteurs*. As to the Sirdar's attempt to show that the Government were indifferent to what became of the share capital beyond the £150,000 which were to be at once raised, it needed an assurance equal to his to put forward such a contention. The balance, he says, was "entirely at the disposal of the concessionaires to do what they liked with." So then, if they chose, they were free to use their privileges, not for the development of Hyderabad mines, but for the decoration of Kensington drawing-rooms and the hire and purchase of shooting boxes in Scotland! And it was for this, and not for so small a matter as the promotion of the economic and industrial interests of the Hyderabad State, that the Sirdar was sent to London and that the Nizam's Government carried on long and weary negotiations! Why, if that were so, did not the directors act more fully on their powers? The concession put their capital at "not less than a million," and if they were free to issue it irrespective of any limitations as to first issue why did they not make it two millions at once, so that the Sirdar might have had half a million for his share instead of a paltry £212,000? There is no need to deal seriously with the Sirdar's pretensions in this part of the case, though we do not know that audacity itself is not sometimes entitled to an answer. The answer, then, is that the sum at which the first issue was fixed was estimated to be sufficient for working the Singareni coal fields alone, and that the unsubscribed balance was held in reserve in order to be called up as occasion required, whether for the further working of those fields, or for mining operations in other parts. (We should like to know, by the way, where the money for working the famous Golconda diamond fields was expected to come from if it was a matter of indifference to the Nizam what was done with the balance of share capital?) Upon this point there is no doubt whatever so far at all events as the intentions of the Government of India, as communicated to Sir Salar Jung, were concerned. For, as explained in a letter from the Foreign Office, the nominal capital had been left at a million, "as it was contemplated that further issues of shares would be made in the event of iron or steel works being started at Singareni, or the mineral wealth of the province being developed in other sites." And this view of the matter is emphasised in the remark that the same object might have been equally well attained by the construction of separate companies, one to work the Singareni coal fields with a moderate capital, and another or others to undertake the other operations. Knowing what we now know it seems a pity that this method was not chosen. It would at least have prevented the scandalous misuse of powers by which seventeen-twentieths of the capital of the company has been irretrievably diverted from its legitimate object.

THE revenue received by the Municipality from the Crawford Markets, though considerable, has not increased in proportion to the increment of rents received for houses and other property in Bombay of late years. The stall-keepers for the most part pay now rents for their stalls which were fixed eighteen or twenty years ago, when the population was far less and the amount of buying and selling in the market had not reached its present development. It was only when a stall-holder died that the stall was put up to let to the highest bidder; in such rare cases the rent offered sometimes exceeded threefold the old rate. It thus came to pass that a new comer would have to pay a rent of thirty-five or forty rupees for a stall similar to that for which those around him were paying fifteen or eighteen. Mr. Charles, the Acting Municipal Commissioner, deemed it right to secure for the city an enhancement of rates which were no longer proportioned to the real value of the stalls, and he gave notice some time since that in future the rents would be augmented, not to the full price attainable by public auction, but sufficient to enhance the rents all round to the amount of ten thousand rupees per annum. This intimation caused great commotion amongst the very numerous stall-keepers, who besieged the Municipal Offices, protesting against the increase in the rents of the stalls. They also took legal advice, and found that the enhancement could not be enforced without giving long notice. The Commissioner admitted the validity of this plea in delay, but stated that he would serve to-morrow notices on all stall-keepers to terminate their tenancy in due course, and that the stalls should be let thereafter by public auction to the highest bidder. The certain prospect of the doubling of the rents under this system has made the stall-keepers and their advisers reconsider the situation, and they have resolved to accept the moderate enhancement asked for by the Municipal Commissioner. A notification which was to have been issued to-morrow will not be issued, but the increment on the rates of twenty years ago will in effect add two lakhs to the value of the market property of the rate-payers of Bombay. Had the Crawford Market been the property of a public company or of a private capitalist, the stalls would have been let long since at fancy prices. The proprietors would have had no more compunction in raising a large revenue than the Duke of Bedford has exhibited in Covent Garden.

WE hear from a well-informed correspondent in London that the idea of a Parliamentary Inquiry into the Hyderabad Scandals was at first very repugnant to the Government, who intended to oppose it. The intention was to have a departmental inquiry through the India Office, and this course would probably have been taken but for an unexpected service, or disservice rendered by Sirdar Diler Jung's famous Yellow Book, the publication of which set the whole stone rolling. In a passage of that book the Sirdar declared that the purchase of Deccan shares was submitted to, and approved by, the whole Council of India, and the Secretary of State, who fully understood the importance of the Nizam's securing shares in the Company. This passage was brought to the attention of the leading members of the Government, who at once saw that the Secretary of State and members of the India Council could not be asked to conduct an inquiry into a matter in which it was alleged by the party most implicated that they had committed themselves to approval.

THERE seems to be no foundation for the rumours that have been current that Colonel Marshall would be asked to go home and give evidence before the Select Committee on the Deccan Mining Company, and he is much more likely to take short leave to Simla than to go to London. The Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, we hear, is making an excellent impression in official circles at home. At the end of the week he had interviews with Lord Cross, Sir John Gorst, and Sir Alfred Lyall.

A MEETING of the friends of the late Sir Frank Souter will be convened at Mazagon Castle, to take steps to perpetuate the memory of that much regretted citizen.

THE Bombay High Court reopens to-day on the termination of the May vacation.

ALL the opinions of the Local Governments upon the Public Service Commission's report are expected to be in by the end of the current month. Bombay, Madras and the Punjab are the only ones still to be received.

SOME interrogatories, after the manner of those with which the Mining Scandal were inaugurated, were lately administered to Abdul Huq regarding the Railway scheme. The replies have been received, and are now under the consideration of his Highness's Government.

THE Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 5,000 for the people of Berbera, to alleviate the distress of the population consequent on the burning of the town.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* understands that Lady Lansdowne has accepted the office of Lady President of the Central Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund.

IT has been decided to raise a battalion of loyal Karens. It will number one thousand men, and with the exception of the commandant all the officers will be Karens. A Karen doctor will also be attached. It is confidently expected that these troops will do excellent service in the suppression of dacoity.

THE preliminary inquiry at Calcutta into the loss of the ship Ganges has resulted in charges being framed against the captain of negligence and misconduct. The inquiry will be proceeded with on the 12th instant.

COLONEL STEEL, R.E., who was recently gazetted as Secretary to the North-West Provinces Government in the Public Works Department, having taken six months' leave, Mr. T. H. Wickes, from Bengal, will officiate in the interval. Mr. J. G. Glass, now on leave at home, succeeds Mr. White as Superintending Engineer at Hyderabad, Mr. Stonye of the State Railways acting until his return.

THE *Pioneer* says:—"The first day's evidence taken before the Deccan Inquiry Committee, especially as given in the telegraphic report of the *Bombay Gazette*, appeared to put so injurious a construction upon the conduct of Mr. Batten and the Directors in regard to the formation of the Company, that we deemed it advisable to obtain further particulars. The result of the reference appears in our London correspondent's message and we are sorry that it only goes to confirm the previous information."

IN the appeal case of Khema Naique of Satwara, who stands charged with having harboured and sheltered in his village Tantia Bhil, the proclaimed dacoit, the Indore Sudder Court, consisting of Chief Justice Lala Baijnath and Mr. Jundee Dharandhar, after hearing the accused's counsel for two days, has decided to examine those witnesses who were not produced by the prosecution before the Sessions Court, and for whom Tantia is alleged to have stood security in

TELEGRAMS

THE DECCAN MINING INQUIRY.

MR. WATSON'S EVIDENCE.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 8.

Public interest in the inquiry of the Select Committee of the House of Commons into the Deccan Mining Frauds continues unabated, and there was a full attendance again at to-day's sitting.

The whole sitting was occupied with the examination of Mr. Watson, of the firm of Messrs. Watson and Stewart. He was subjected to a searching examination regarding the circumstances under which the mining concession had been obtained from the Hyderabad Government and the floating of the Company.

As regards the concession, he said he had left all arrangements to be made by Mr. C. A. Winter, Solicitor, of Bombay, who had been the medium of communication between him and the Sirdar Diler Jung.

He knew nothing of the first issue of shares until the papers had been published and agreed to, or of the Sirdar Diler Jung's share of the concession before the scheme had been settled. Mr. Stewart was the only other person who knew of these arrangements.

He went on to say that he did not consider it to be his duty to inform Lord Kimberley, the then Secretary of State for India, of the fact that the Sirdar Diler Jung had been allotted a share of the concession.

Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, of Bombay, had also been given a share of the concession.

Sir Henry James (the Chairman): "Why was Mr. Forbes allowed a share?"

Mr. Watson: "I don't know why; but I expect that it was given him in acknowledgment of assistance which he had rendered Mr. Winter."

Mr. Watson added that when he saw the Sirdar Diler Jung in London on the 1st of June 1887 the Sirdar told him that he had brought him good news; that the Nizam's Government wanted to buy ten thousand shares in the Deccan Mining Company. He tried to buy them in the open market, but found it to be impossible.

The Sirdar Diler Jung had told him, "The market price is from £12 5s. to £12 10s. I cannot disappoint his Highness's Government, and I shall sell mine to them for £12 per share."

The witness said the correspondence relating to this transaction had been dictated by the Sirdar, who had also handed him a letter in his office suggesting that there might be a public sale of the shares on the Stock Exchange.

Mr. Watson added that his commission on account of the sale of the Sirdar Diler Jung's shares to the Hyderabad Government was fixed at £600. The fact that the Sirdar was the owner of the shares was to be concealed, but the Sirdar said that he would give full information to the Nizam's Government regarding the transaction.

The Chairman: "Did you, as a man of business, believe him?"

Mr. Watson: "I think I was told that somebody had advised the sale of the Sirdar Diler Jung's shares."

The Chairman, quoting from the *Bombay Gazette*, said:—"You first became connected with the scheme in 1881."

Mr. Watson: "No."

The Chairman: "Here is a telegram in the *Bombay Gazette* from Mr. Winter to you, dated October 20, 1881, offering you £400,000. The telegram says:—'Must put through. Worth to you £400,000. Trust me.'"

Mr. Watson then admitted that he had forgotten this offer of £400,000, and said that it must have referred to the railway concession.

Witness added that his firm, Messrs. Watson and Stewart, had fixed the amount of the capital at a million sterling. They had also selected directors, and had qualified them to be directors by allotting them a certain number of shares. He considered that to qualify directors in this manner was quite right and proper.

He promised to produce a statement showing the number of shares he had sold.

He considered that the reward he had received for his work in connection with the Company was insufficient.

Hyderabad, he said, was a geographical expression until he had worked up the Company. Now everybody knew and talked of the State.

He maintained that eventually the coal mines would give a dividend on the whole million of the capital of the Company.

The inquiry was adjourned till Tuesday, when Mr. Cordery, Mr. Fitzgerald, First Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, and the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk will be examined.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 10.

The sitting on the 9th was entirely taken up with the examination of Mr. Watson.

He stated that it was intended from the first that the £850,000 paid him for the concession should be granted in return for his services in connection with the railway scheme. He thought his services to the Hyderabad State were worth that amount, if not more.

Previously the Deccan had been a mere geographical expression, now as a result of his services it was a prosperous State with a rapidly developing revenue and resources. He considered he was perfectly justified under Sir Salar Jung's letter in giving Abdul Huq a present. He defended the allotment of shares by the concessionaries. The directors were solely appointed by themselves because it was their rights. The concession was worth the price and could be profitably worked.

Mr. Watson stated that he really believed that Huq wired to his Government that they were buying the shares from himself.

Further examined, he said the letters of June 3rd certainly had the appearance of being intended to conceal the fact that Huq was buying his own shares for the Hyderabad Government. He now knew that Huq did not tell his Government.

Pressed by the chairman to give his reason for writing such letters, he could only say he did so at Huq's request. The shares then could not be bought in the market at all. Huq sold his own shares at £12 to the Nizam, when he could have got more for them in the market, only to oblige the Nizam's Government. He did not recollect receiving a telegram from Mr. Winter in October 1881, saying "Put through. Worth to you £400,000. Trust me."

As stated in a Bombay paper, if he had received such a telegram, of course it referred to the mining concession.

Mr. Watson's Counsel challenged any one aggrieved by being induced to purchase shares to come forward. Not a single person had complained.

Mr. Cordery and Mehdi Ali will be examined on Tuesday next.

The chairman stated that a large number of witnesses had expressed a wish to give evidence, but only those having matter pertinent to the inquiry would be examined.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DISMISSAL OF NUBAR PASHA.

ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 8, EVENING.

Nubar Pasha was dismissed by the Khedive owing to an altercation which took place in the Council.

Riaz Pasha has accepted the office of the President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Minister of Justice.

THE CRISIS IN GERMANY.

RESIGNATION OF HERR VON PUTTKAMER.

BERLIN, JUNE 8.

Differing from the Emperor Frederick's liberal views, Herr Von Puttkamer has resigned his post of Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of the Interrior.

The Emperor has accepted the resignation.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

In the House of Commons last night, a debate took place regarding the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Service.

Mr. H. S. King, Member for Hull, moved a resolution to revise the existing rules relating to leave, retirement and pensions of the members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, or at least, to grant a Parliamentary Inquiry with the view of securing an increased furlough, and to order the payment of pensions at a fixed rate, which should be taken at two shillings per rupee.

Sir John Gorst, the Under-Secretary for India, recognised the valuable services rendered by the officials of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, but, he said, the complaint regarding leave and pension was groundless, and the Secretary of State for India was unable to accede to their request.

Colonel Hill, Member for Bristol, seconded, and Messrs. MacNeill, Member for South Donegal, Mr Hoare, Member for Norwich, and Sir Roper Lethbridge, Member for South Kensington, supported, the motion, which, after an animated debate, was negatived by 166 to 55 votes.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

VIENNA, JUNE 9.

The Austrian and Hungarian Delegations met to-day.

The addresses of their Presidents dwelt upon the Austro-German Alliance, which, they said, is the surest guarantee for the maintenance of peace.

THE GRAND PRIZE OF PARIS.

PARIS, JUNE 10.

The following is the result of the Grand Prize of Paris:—

Stuart	1
Crowberry	2
Saint Gall	3

ANOTHER EXPEDITION TO BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 9.

An ultimatum has been sent by Major Raikes to the Chiefs of the Tashon Chins, that unless Shwaygyobin Prince and followers, the ex-ministers who instigated the rebellion, and the leading Chins who recently raided villages, are delivered within one month, a punitive expedition will be sent into the Tashon country with orders to punish the tribe with the utmost severity. There is hardly any hope that the Chiefs will comply with the demand, in which case a large expedition will have to be sent to the Tashon country next cold weather.

JUNE 10.

The Kalewa and Pouk columns formed a junction at Indin on the 26th ult. The Kubo Valley Police and guns and escort from Manipur arrived in Kalemyo the same day. This simultaneous concentration from three different directions must have had a marked effect, as the Chins all disappeared, and the rains having set in, the three columns retraced their steps homewards for disbandment.

A strong police post, 150 strong, was established at Indin or Kalemyo, with a supporting post at Kalewa. Mingin or Chindwin will again be held by troops to relieve the police now there.

The Pagyi rebels have broken up into small gangs of ten and fifteen, not giving the troops a chance.

General Stedman, with two guns, left Mandalay, on the 8th, for Mogoung *via* Bhamo. A detachment of 150 Military police will go by land from Katha.

On arrival at Shuzada to-day from Calcutta the Burmese priest was detected with a revolver and a large official seal.

The Mengoon Prince admitted having seen Pondicherry lately.

STAFF AND COMMANDS IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 11.

A revision of the Staff and Commands in India has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. They are as follows:—There will be six first-class Districts in Bengal, each commanded by a Major-General, namely, Allahabad, Lahore, Meerut, Oudh, Rawalpindi and Quetta, and eight Brigadier-Generals or second-class District Commands, namely, Sirhind, Eastern Frontier Presidency, Bundelkhund, Rohilkhund, Nerbudda, Peshawar, and the Punjab Frontier Force. In Madras there will be two first-class District Commands, namely, Secunderabad and Burma, and six Brigadier-Generals, or second-class District Commands, namely, Northern, Bangalore, Southern and Eastern, and two in Burma. In Bombay there will be two divisional or first-class District Commands, namely, Poona and Mhow, and five second-class District Commands, namely, Bombay, Sind, Northern Aden and Kampti.

The rates of pay for first and second-class District Commands will be Rs. 3,500, as at present, and Rs. 2,200 consolidated, respectively.

A new class of minor commands for Colonels on a staff salary of Rs. 800 is to be created, of which there are to be seven in Bengal, namely, Cawnpore, Fyzabad, Sialkot, Ferozepore, Jullundur, Multan and Delhi; two in Madras, namely, Belgaum and Bhamo; and one for Bombay, namely, Nasirabad.

THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

On Colonel Clementi going home in August Colonel Hughes Hallett officiates as Judge-Advocate-General, Major Saunderson replacing him at Ootacamund.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

The Gaekwar of Baroda, who was to have sailed from Madras to-day, has deferred his departure for Europe till the mail steamer of the 26th from Bombay. His family accompanies him so far and goes to Baroda when he leaves.

THE BULGARIAN ARMY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

The meeting, which was held yesterday at the United Service Institute, to hear Colonel G. T. Carre's lecture on the Bulgarian Army, was not a very large one. Colonel Carre described the rise of the army, its present strength and scheme of mobilisation, its military tactics, arms and accoutrements, and spoke favourably of the whole system He thought the time had now come when Russia must either make another effort to assert her supremacy in Bulgaria or must accept the situation.

No discussion followed, but some questions were asked regarding the limits of Bulgarian territory and the existence of fortifications.

In conclusion, Major-General G. P. Smith, who presided, proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

THE MECCA PILGRIMAGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 9.

The *Gazette of India* contains a report on the pilgrim season of 1887 from the Vice-Consul at Jeddah. The number of pilgrims gathered on the day of the Haj at Arafat was about 15,000. The number of arrivals by sea was 46,020, of whom 10,324 are classed as Indians. 134 steamers and ships arrived and 52 Arab craft with pilgrims from various places on the Red Sea coast. The number of sick in proportion to arrivals was 4·9 this year. A good many Indian paupers were left behind in a miserable state, and it is suggested that a fund might be founded by the Rajahs and Nawabs of India to enable them to return to their native country. Such Indian paupers are all returned.

THE CHINA TEA TRADE.

A correspondence is also published regarding the China Tea Trade. The Consul at Canton forwards minutes of the meeting of the committee appointed to report on the subject, and the committee report that unless China teas are put on a equal footing with Indian teas by the abolition of all *likin* and export duties consummation is scarcely to be looked for; a serious decline, if not an utter extinction, of the trade is probable.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JUNE 8.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

ALBANY, JUNE 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rosetta, with homeward Australian mails, left King George's Sound at 4 p.m. yesterday.

ADEN, JUNE 9.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Amphitrite from Bombay arrived this morning.

HONGKONG, JUNE 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Thibet left here for Bombay at 1 p.m. yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66¾
4½ per cent. do.	70¾
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105½
Bar Silver	42

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton		59,000 bales.
" " "	Surats	5,000 "
" "	Imports of Cotton	40,000 "
" " "	Surats	6,000 "
" Stock of Cotton		748,000 "
" "	Surats	76,000 "
" Stock of Cotton in London		23,000 "

THE latest weekly official summary of the state of Burma says the Northern Division is quiet, though dacoity is somewhat prevalent in the Shwebo district. In one case of dacoity, which occurred in the Myadoung district, the villagers beat off the dacoits, capturing two guns. Mandalay town is quiet; but one robbery and one dacoity occurred in the Mandalay district. In the Central Division the Kyoukse, Yeu and Chindwin districts were quiet. The police had two encounters in Yeu: in one five dacoits were killed, and in the other four—in this case three were captured and many wounded, the larger number of the latter escaping through the thick jungles. In the Sagain district severals murders—the victims are supposed to be informers—were committed by Nyou's gang. The police encountered the dacoits on one occasion and wounded two and captured six. The Southern and Eastern Divisions are fairly quiet. In the Pagan district the police killed five dacoits. In the Toungdwingyee district four dacoits entered a village to collect supplies, but the villagers set on them with sticks, killed three and captured one.

THE LATE SIR FRANK SOUTER.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, one of the oldest friends of the late Sir Frank Souter, received yesterday from a friend, who is staying at Ootacamund, the following particulars concerning the death of our much regretted Commissioner of Police:—Sir Frank was at Government House, in his usual good spirits, on Monday evening. At about midnight he complained of not feeling very well, but not sufficiently to alarm Lady Souter. Shortly after six o'clock, on Tuesday morning, his servant went into his room with a cup of tea, but he left, fancying that his master was sleeping. In half an hour Sir Frank was found breathing with great difficulty. An alarm was given, but in a very short time he passed away quietly, and apparently without any suffering. When the doctor appeared at twenty minutes past seven he had passed beyond mortal aid.

CLOSE OF THE MAHABLESHWAR SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, JUNE 7.

"THE scene is changed," brightness and sunshine have given place to gloom, wind, and rain. A heavy thunderstorm on Sunday evening, the 3rd, prevented good people from going to Church, and since, there has been almost continuous rain. Some declare the monsoon has burst, but the oldest inhabitant says the flood is confined to the crown of the hill, and that the real break will not be earlier than the 15th. Anyhow, there is much still to enjoy in Mahableshwar. The thermometer at 69, and a moderate amount of wind and rain without, is by no means a bad imitation of spring-time in old England, and those who have work to do find they can work at English speed, hence the number of officials still up here. Of course, many visitors hastened away, as they always do after the first fall of rain. Those left, meet at Frere Hall in the evening, but forsake the round-table for fire-side happiness. Not much is going on in the way of amusements, but there are pleasant memories to discuss, as all admit that Mahableshwar has never known a gayer or happier season. Hours of work have been alternated with pleasant and varied pastimes. No untoward events have occurred, and no scandals have been heard of. The open hospitality of Government House has been frequent subject of remark. Large dinner parties have been given several times a week with after-dinner entertainments of high excellence, sometimes musical, sometimes theatrical. But all is over, and Mahableshwar will soon be a mere temple of the winds. Even now the tinkle, tinkle, of the cartman's bell, and pattering of the rain, and croaking of frogs, are the only sounds. "The pillar'd shade, high overarch'd and echoing walks between," are deserted, except by an occasional solitary coolie ensconced in his cerlaw of basket-work and leaves, or a still more occasional official under a big umbrella. The houses are denuded of their pretty carpets and hangings, and most of them are packed up in their waterproof casings, while the ladies, who made them so charming, have gone to seek "fresh woods and pastures new."

Reports regarding the prevalence of small-pox in the plains have been very alarming here, though doubtless much exaggerated. One account stated that the deaths at the Sassoon Hospital alone were thirty-six daily! Vaccination parties became the order of the day, vaccination lymph the commodity in constant demand, and strawberries and cream quite a drug in the market. Young ladies tell me, these vaccination parties would have been even more popular had they been held in the evening, as lily hands and arms gain in whiteness by night-light, but whether popular or not, the parties were well attended, as most have left the hill duly "protected," and among those left the "burning question" is "Has your arm taken?" Nineteen out of twenty do not "take" it seems, so the lymph must have been second sort, or the persons vaccinated proof against its inroads, or salubrious Mahableshwar too charming a place for disease, even of the mildest nature, to flourish! Anyhow, many will have to try again after reaching the plains.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught leave Mahableshwar for Poona on Tuesday, the 12th, and his Excellency the Governor and Lady Reay on Friday, the 15th. The Hon'ble Mr. Naylor and Mrs. Naylor also leave on the 15th.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	3 49	3 48	3 17	4 17
June 8, Friday	.....	.....	.....	1 29
" 9, Saturday	0 0	0 0	0 5	0 0
" 10, Sunday	0 8	0 13	0 3	.....
Total..	3 57	3 61	3 25	5 46
Total corresponding of date last year...	7 53	7 94	7 87	7 40

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

June 11.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
High Court re-opens.
" 12.—Departure of M. S. Kaisar-i-Hind.
" 14.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 18.—Prince of Wales Press Co., 3 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 19.—Departure of M. S. Assam.
" 20.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
" 21.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 25.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 26.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
Badneira Manufacturing Co., 3 p.m.
" 27.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
" 28.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Coronation Day.
July 3.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
" 10.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
" 24.—Bangalore Races.
" 26.—Bangalore Races.
" 28.—Bangalore Races.
" 31.—Bangalore Races.
Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
" 9.—Poona Sky Races
" 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
" 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
" 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
" 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 3.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
" 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
" 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

SERGEANT-MAJOR CHATELAIN is the soldier who, being found guilty of treason towards the French Republic, has been sentenced to transportation for life, military degradation, and the prohibition to wear his military medal won in Tonquin. His treason, it will be remembered, consisted in offering to sell patterns of the new Lebel rifle and cartridges to the Governments of Germany and Italy. Chatelain had a mistress, one Josephine Grac, and this woman, for some reason of her own, unsealed one of the treasonable letters and posted only a copy, keeping the original. When she was turned out of her lodgings for non-payment of rent, the landlord found the letter, and sent it to the prisoner's father demanding payment, with the alternative of exposure. M. Chatelain the elder, himself the soul of honour, trusted in the innocence of his son, and indignantly refused. *Tableau!* The son a convict, the father broken-hearted.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 25TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, with the English mails of the 25th ult., arrived in harbour at 3 o'clock this morning.

MILL AGENTS' COMMISSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—During the course of the discussion upon the position of the Gordon Spinning Mill you thought fit to infer that the Government in its position of lawmaker was not concerned with the conflicting claims of agents and shareholders, that the latter were well able to look after their interests, and that, if they had not done so, they must accept the consequences.

I have already endeavoured to show that that is hardly a correct view of the case, and I will now proceed with a little further detail to exhibit the respective parties to the contract in their more real positions of exploiters and exploited.

The present agents only came upon the scene when the company was in a moribund condition. The late Mr. Gordon had been compelled to mortgage the mill, and he saw that, unless he handed it over to the present agents, the company had but a short lease of life. The shareholders were compelled to and did acquiesce, by resolution in public meeting, in the agreement as to the transfer of the agency. They knew that this agreement was very much upon the same lines and in the same terms as that of the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Mill Company, which had run a course of such brilliant success under the same agency, and they were justified in thinking that their company, under its excellent management, would be similarly treated. Let us see how this tacit pledge was fulfilled.

The agents took over the mill fully equipped, according to Mr. Gordon's contract with the company with 42,000 mule spindles and a complete blowing and card-room preparation for spinning 20s. counts. The agents, without consulting the shareholders or asking their leave, but *with the consent of the directors*, ordered a further 8,000 mule spindles. This was in the place of a corresponding number of doubling spindles, which Mr. Gordon had contracted to supply, but which the agents decided in their experience would not be a profitable investment. These doubling spindles required no preparation machinery, but the 8,000 ordinary spindles did, and 20 per cent. additional card-room and blowing-room machinery were accordingly ordered. But as the card-room and blowing-room were already full, additional buildings had to be constructed at the shareholders' expense. But the agents were not satisfied with this extension. The mill, I have said, was laid out for 20s. yarn, and, being 42,000 spindles, was, omitting the Dhurumsey Mill at Coorla, and the Manockjee Petit Mill, the largest in Bombay, now increased, without the shareholders sanction, to 50,000 spindles. The agents then further decided to equip the mill to spin a large proportion of 16s. and 10s yarn. But this could only be done by increasing the preparation machinery, 10s. counts requiring double the prepartion machinery that is required to spin 20s. All these lakhs of rupees were spent by the agents *with the sanction of the directors* in expenditure upon a mill that was at the time considered to be insolvent. At one time, I believe, the indebtedness of the company to the agents mounted as high as Rs. 13,00,000, upon which 9 per cent. was charged by them on mortgage and 12 per cent. on current account, and in two years the mill paid to the agents no less than Rs. 3,00,000 in interest, in addition to their commission, though not a penny came to the shareholders as dividend. The profits made were handsome, but were all swallowed up in interest and commission. Had the agents not been beneficially interested in the increased production, remarks would have been superfluous. But when it is known that the production of 10s. yarn per spindle is exactly double that of 20s. *and the agents are paid one pice per lb. on the weight of yarn* produced, one can in some measure appreciate the conduct of those agents, who refuse to succumb to such a temptation. But I have not told the whole story. Mr. Gordon contracted for an engine to work up to 1,000 indicated horse-power, out of which sufficient power would remain to work a loom shed of 600 looms hereafter to be constructed. This power was all used up in working the new preparation machinery, and the power of the engine was further strained up to 1,200 H.P., when the agents decided to order a new engine to supplement the deficient power required, at a further cost of Rs. 2,00,000, which is now ordered and in course of construction, at the shareholders expense, and which will entail further interest upon capital cost.

All this heavy expenditure brought the company to grief, notwithstanding the handsome profits yearly being made. The agents then made their *grand coup*: they induced the helpless shareholders to agree to a nominal liquidation and reconstruction of the company upon the basis that each Rs. 1,000 share, should be worth Rs. 150, *i.e.*, one-sixth its nominal or paid-up value, and asked the shareholders to subscribe new shares to put the company in a sound financial condition.

The shareholders refused to be further exploited, and the new capital was accordingly subscribed by the agents to the amount of Rs. 5,00,000, who thus became possessed at one stroke of three-fourths of the capital of the company, *i.e.*, three times the interest of the original shareholders, and at one-half of the cost that the original shareholders had paid for it. The whole process has been simple; heaping lakhs and lakhs of unnecessary expenditure upon the sore backs of the shareholders, without asking "by your leave," and reaping the profit in the shape of increased interest upon loans and increased commission upon the increased weight of yarn spun. As the shareholders' sanction was not obtained, the agents and directors made themselves personally responsible to make good the loss. The freedom of contract in this case has been, "Tails you have lost, heads I have won."

A native shareholder has lent me the balance-sheet of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, from which an instructive commentary can be made with the Gordon Mill for the same period, *viz.*, the last six months of 1887. The Manockjee Petit Mill has 64,000 spindles and 1,200 looms: the Gordon Mill has 50,000 spindles. If the system of management were the same in each case, the amount of commission realised would be proportionate to the number of spindles in each mill. Thus the agents' commission in the former is Rs. 45,600. The proportionate rate for the latter should be, therefore, Rs. 35,600, but the actual commission charged in the Gordon Mill is Rs. 43,800.

If the commission were charged upon the value of the goods manufactured, that of the former is	Rs. 18 09,700
The Gordon ditto amounts to	" 11,57,900
In this proportion the agents' commission in the Gordon Mill should be reduced to	" 29,172
The difference in management is best exemplified in the profit, which in the case of the former amounts to	" 2,00,268
While the Gordon Mill only manages to make in the same period a beggarly pittance of	" 16,239
The former being twelve times that of the latter	

I have also before me the balance-sheet for the Queen Mill, containing about 31,000 spindles, for the same period. I will just bracket the principal items, to show at a glance the difference in management and the resulting profit of the two mills:—

Value of yarn produced, Queen Mill	Rs. 7,66,400
" " Gordon Mill	" 11,57,900
Loans, Queen Mill	" 4,47,700
" Gordon Mill	" 10,62,900
Interest upon loans, Queen Mill	" 13,900
" " Gordon Mill	" 40,754
Agents' commission, Queen Mill	" 31,757
" " Gordon Mill	" 43,800
Profit, Queen Mill	" 98,400
" Gordon Mill	" 16,239

At the present time the position of the yarn market is that 20s yarn has gone up in price close upon one anna per pound during the past six months, but that 10s yarn has not participated in this advance or only to a microscopic extent.

I will make no remarks upon the bare statement of facts which I have given. Your readers can draw their own conclusions.—Yours, &c.,

D. GOSTLING.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 10.—The barometer has fallen everywhere; the change is slight or moderate in the Peninsula, but considerable over Northern India. A small storm is forming over the head of the Bay. Winds continue slight and variable in Upper India; feeble monsoon currents are blowing on the West Coast, over the south and centre of the Bay and in Burma, but at the head of the Bay the wind circulates cyclonically round the depression. The temperature has generally risen, and the maxima exceeding 105 are reported from Agra and Jhansi and from Rajputana and Guzerat. Humidity has decreased, except in Rajputana, Burma, and Madras. The sky is heavily clouded in the Peninsula. Rain continues to fall in small or moderate amounts on the West Coast, in Burma and East Bengal. Showers, accompanying dust and thunderstorms, have also occurred in the Central Provinces, Rajputana, and the Punjab.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE MEETING AT SIMLA.

A MEETING of members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service was held in the Town Hall, at Simla, on Monday, the 4th instant, and was attended by a large number of gentlemen representing nearly every department in the service. Sir Guildford Molesworth was voted to the chair, and in opening the meeting, said:—

We do not meet here to-day with any aim antagonistic to the Government of India. Our functions are rather those of assisting the Government in the performance of the very difficult task of redressing the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Service of India. The Government of India fully recognizes the value of its Uncovenanted officers, and is anxious to improve the status of the service as far as practicable, but it is a most difficult matter to overcome the *vis inertiæ* of the permanent officials of the India Office, who too frequently take refuge in the papal reply of *non possumus*, and thus act as a species of buffer between the force of an Indian despatch and the Secretary of State, absorbing its momentum, so that our grievances arrive at their destination with a material diminution of intensity. Two years ago, Mr. Grenfell, the ex-Governor of the Bank of England, addressing an audience in Manchester, and describing the passive resistance which Bimetallism had encountered, said: "I had ample opportunity of seeing, both then and later, the determination of public men to have nothing to do with the question. Mr. Gladstone, then both Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer, in lengthy and involved sentences, full of interminable but most musical adjectives, declared that the matter was only in an academic stage, and not within the scope of practical politics—which, translated into Lancashire English, meant that Lancashire had not made a row about it." Now the functions of this meeting are to endeavour to bring the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Service within the scope of practical politics, and in doing so we shall aid the Government of India in its desire to improve the status of the service. The principal disabilities under which the Uncovenanted Service labours when compared with the Covenanted Civil Service are many and serious. They may be briefly summed up as follows:—1st.—Service for pension only counts from the age of 22, whereas with the Covenanted officer it counts from the date of entering the service. 2nd.—The leave rules are most unfavourable to the Uncovenanted officer, who can only obtain two years' furlough, when the more fortunate Covenanted officer can obtain six years. 3.—Leave on furlough does not count for the pension of the Uncovenanted officer, whereas the Covenanted officer is allowed to reckon four years' furlough out of twenty-four for pension. 4.—The pension of the Covenanted officer is much higher than that of the Uncovenanted officer. 5.—The pension of the Covenanted officer is paid at the rate of 2s. to the Rupee, whilst that of the Uncovenanted officer is paid at present at less than 1s. 4d., with every chance of uncertainty and possibility of further reduction. The subject of these grievances has for many years occupied my attention, and eleven years ago I was in active communication with Sir Andrew Clarke, who wrote a very exhaustive minute on the question. The battle I then fought was on behalf of the Civil Engineers of the Uncovenanted Service, whose status has since been greatly improved, but the conditions are generally applicable to the Uncovenanted Service in all its branches. I have sought in vain to discover any sound reason for the extraordinary differences that exist between the two services, but I am unable to find any reason why the Uncovenanted officer should labour under such serious disabilities. Both services are officered from the same classes of society. The necessary expenses of our class are the same as those of the other. In the Uncovenanted Service the education of the officer is frequently of a special and very expensive character. I may instance my own case, which is by no means exceptional. I passed two years at the College of Civil Engineers, then three years as pupil on the London and North-Western Railway, for which a large premium had to be paid, then a workshop apprenticeship to Sir William Fairbairn, for which another premium had to be paid, making a total course of education extending over eight years. Contrast this with the usual course of the Covenanted officer, who goes from school to a crammer for a short time, and then passed direct into the service. In the Uncovenanted Service many of the officers have received an expensive special or technical education, and amongst them are men of high literary attainments: graduates of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, in the Educational Department; geologists who have passed the school of mines in the Geological Survey; men who have gone through a course of Continental Forestry in the Forest Department; carefully trained electricians, whose education requires mathematics of a very high order, in the Telegraph Department; men of legal attainments in the Judicial Department. We have now present at this meeting, representing the Meteorological Department, a gentleman whose attainments are only equalled by his modesty—one who is distinguished by the highest mathematical honours that have been obtained by any one in India. The gentleman, for whom he is acting, is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and one who has made his mark in the scientific world. We have also present, at this meeting, a gentleman who has carried off in open competition the Whitworth Scholarship, a distinction of which any man may be justly proud. I ask, are these the men who ought to be laid under the ban of those disabilities to which I have referred to—a ban which carries with it the social stigma of disqualification for admission into any United Service Club? Again, I would ask, is there anything in the nature of the life or duties of the Uncovenanted officer which should involve pension and furlough rules less favourable than those enjoyed by the "Covenanted" Civil Service? On the contrary, in many departments the duties of the "Uncovenanted" officer entail far greater exposure and harder physical exertion tending to loss of health and necessitating more rest or earlier pension than in the case of the Covenanted officer. This principle is fully recognized in the Colonial Service. I can speak with authority on this point, for before I came to India I was in the Colonial Service in Ceylon, a country in which the climatic conditions are similar to those of India, and in that service the officers of the departments termed the "exposed branches" (the Public Works and Survey Departments) were entitled, after ten years' service, to the same pensions that required fifteen years' service in the other branches of the service. There were no invidious distinctions of "Covenanted" and "Uncovenanted," but the officers of those departments in Ceylon which represent in India the "Uncovenanted" Service had actually more favourable pension rules than those departments which are represented in India by the "Covenanted" Service. Sir Andrew Clarke in his minute has recognized the justice of this principle, for he wrote:—"The vicissitudes too of an Engineer's life have been very different from the quiet of a changeless provincial life. This is recognised in Ceylon, where the exposed services are allowed the same claims in regard to pension after ten years as are allowed to the other services after fifteen years." As a practical commentary on the inadequacy of the pension rules, Sir Andrew Clarke wrote in 1877 as follows:—"In the eleven years ending 1st October last only nineteen retired under the pension rules, and these not men in the higher grades for the most part, but Executive Engineers of exceptional constitutions, and long service, who at last were driven by ill-health to retire." He further added:—"Civil Engineers are consequently compelled to remain in the service till either they are released to enjoy for a year or two the infirmities of old age, or they must remain till they die (most commonly the latter) after a shorter or longer period of inefficiency." Again Sir Andrew Clarke, in the remark above-mentioned, quotes the following extracts from a letter he had received:—"The condition of the present state of things is eating away the spirit of the men to a very marked extent . . . . . Now, if this feeling is, as I believe, very widespread, it is a most serious evil. For we are not here merely to spend state funds, but to do so as economically as possible, and when men get careless and lazy it means waste and lost. It is cheaper to put hearts into men than to have them working against the grain—no figures are required to prove this." Sir Andrew Clarke remarks on this "money spent on bad or useless work cannot be unspent; the mistakes of officers in other departments are susceptible of easy remedy." The only possible reason that can be adduced for not removing the invidious distinctions which exist is that their removal will cost money. With reference to this I cannot do better than again quote Sir Andrew Clarke's forcible minute, in which he wrote:—"I do not understand how in any branch of the public service it should ever have been thought proper to subordinate all consideration of efficiency to the desire to save on one item of the civil estimate. . . . . In fact, the whole tenor of this section of the pension code shows that it was never intended to be applied to an establishment like that of the Civil Engineers of the Public Works Department." In fact, the policy, which on financial grounds admits of a discontented staff of officers, is indefensible, and a feeling of discontent pervading any department naturally has the effect of lowering the standard of its officers by acting as a deterrent to able men who would otherwise wish to enter the service. The rupee has now ceased to have any fixed value in England, and pensions exposed to the risk of further variations involve so great an element of the

certainty, that the Uncovenanted officer fears to venture on the acceptance of a pension on which he may be reduced to beggary if he retires from the service. The value of the pension as a provision for superannuation is therefore lost by its payment in a standard of uncertain and variable value. Sir Andrew Clarke expressed his views as follow :—"I would give all the proposed pensions in pounds sterling, reckoning two shillings to the rupee." In conclusion, I would urge, not any alteration in the rules of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, but its restriction to those classes for which it was originally designed ; namely, for subordinates and officers of the lower grades, and for natives who, when they retire from the service, are in their own country. The course I would advocate is that all European officers and gentlemen holding the higher appointments shall be removed from the Uncovenanted Service, and be amalgamated in one United service, from which all invidious disinctions shall be removed, thus eliminating that United service which the existing arrangement creates.

The following resolutions were then unanimously carried, the proposers and seconders of the first two resolutions addressing the meeting at some length :—

Proposed by Mr. R. B. Buckley:—That in consideration of the facts:—(1.) That the whole tenor of despatches first from the Court of Directors and later from the Secretary of State, as well as of resolutions of the Government of India, on the subject of pensions was such as to create in the minds of members of the so-called Uncovenanted Civil Service, a reasonable expectation that their pensions on retirement to Europe, would be substantially those due to them at the rate of 2s. to the rupee prevailing when those despatches and resolutions issued ; (2.)—that up to a comparatively recent date notices issued under the authority of Government represented the rupee as being about equal to 2s. ; (3.)—that the rupee has seriously depreciated in value in relation to gold, and that this depreciation has caused severe loss and actual distress to officers retiring to Europe, and seems likely to cause more loss and greater distress in future. This meeting earnestly hopes that the Government will adopt measures to save its retiring officers from the unfortunate action of circumstances which were entirely unforeseen both by Government and its servants until comparatively recent years, and to remove the painful uncertainty which at present exists as to the amount of their future incomes, by paying pensions in Europe and the Colonies at a fixed rate of exchange, which rate, in the opinion of the meeting, should be 2s. to the rupee.

Mr. R. B. Buckley, in proposing the above resolution, said :—The pensions of a considerable number of the so-called Uncovenanted servants are no doubt a proper charge against Indian finances, just as the pensions of the Covenanted Civil Service and of the Indian Staff Corps or the pay of the clerks in the India Office are properly so chargeable ; but the liability of the Indian Government with reference to these pensions and—I speak with reference to a considerable minority only—cannot on grounds of equity and reason be gauged in the currency of India. For such a theory can only stand if it can be shown that the value of imported goods has to be reckoned, not in the currency of the country of their origin, but in that of the country to which they are exported. Bear, with me while I illustrate this by an example which will be familiar to many gentlemen in this room. In reference to the real cost of imported materials the Government of India has in some senses been living in a sort of fools' paradise. Up to this very day almost it has endeavoured to persuade itself, and has kept its accounts almost, it would seem, with the purpose of deluding itself into the idea, that the cost of imported materials is not what they have actually paid for them, but what they would have liked to have paid for them had their been no 'loss by exchange.' Many millions of pounds' worth of rails, engines, bridges, telegraph materials and stores of every kind have passed yearly into India since the rupee fell below two shillings, but the true value, the true cost in Indian money of these materials has not been shown as part of the cost of the works on which they have been employed, the difference between the sum actually paid for them and the sum which would have been paid for them had the rupee been two shillings, that is, the 'loss by exchange,' has been hidden in a corner, kept out of sight as it were in a sub-head all to itself. But none the less truly is that loss by exchange an integral part of the cost of the works constructed with the imported stores, and the Government is now beginning to recognise the fact, and is altering its system of account so as to throw the burden of the loss into its right places, so as to show it plainly as part of the cost of imported materials. The imported article, however it may have been imported by the India Office, or by some other agency which has the trade mark of European production, the loss by exchange should not fall on the producer, but on the purchaser. Up to the present it is the producer who has borne the loss. We ask that this fallacy should no longer exist, and that the proper head of account should be debited with the charge.

Mr. J. Eliot seconded the resolution.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. B. Ribbentrop, and seconded by Mr. J. E. O'Conor:—That the members of the so-called Uncovenanted Service have seen with concern the statement, made apparently on good grounds, that a suggestion has been sent from the India Office to the Government of India for the permanent adoption of a fixed rate of 1s. 8d. for the payment of rupee pensions payable in England ; that this meeting is satisfied that the adoption of a materially lower rate than 2s. to the rupee would be gravely prejudicial to the interests of retired and retiring members of the public service who may reasonably and in equity ask to be paid at or about that rate ; that this meeting trusts therefore that the proposal said to have been made by the India Office may not be assented to or any opinion thereon authoritatively expressed by the Government of India until the unanimous opinion and desire of the officers affected have been fully considered.

Mr. B. Ribbentrop moved this resolution, saying :—"No one, gentlemen, regrets more than myself this agitation before an external tribunal, which has for its aim and object the bringing pressure to bear on the Secretary of State and our own Government. The fault is not ours. We have been forced to lay our appeal before the country, by adverse circumstances, and by the continued refusal of our own Government to listen to our cries of exceeding distress. The agitation has now gone too far, and with the prospect of ultimate success before us it would, I think, be a calamity if our champions at home accepted a compromise at a rate materially lower than two shillings. This, gentlemen, is the one point on which the whole of the service has identical interests, and on which no compromise should be accepted. As yet, it is true, no direct offers of a compromise have been forthcoming ; but the Secretary of State's proposals to the Government of India show which way the wind blows, and it is in order to give expression to your views regarding a compromise with reference to a sterling rate of rupee-pensions that I would now ask you to vote for this resolution."

Mr. J. E. O'Conor, in seconding the resolution, said :—

"I shall place before you a short statement of facts regarding our peculiar position at present. I have constructed a table showing the average rate of the Secretary of State's drawings from 1836 to 1887-88. From 1836 to 1875 the average rate was 23 1-5 ; since 1875 the rate has been falling. It fell first at a half-penny a year and latterly at 8-10ths of a penny. At that rate the rupee in four or five years more will be worth one shilling. We are now at what has been called the perfect simplicity of 16 pence equal to 16 annas. But there is a still severer, even appalling, simplicity in one shilling equal to one rupee. But it is said that the prices of goods have fallen with the fall of silver. That is true, but the prices which have fallen, are wholesale prices. Retail prices have not fallen even as much as ten per cent. For the retired official the fall of price, such as it is, does not benefit him even 5 per cent. Wages have not fallen : house rent for a place where a man would wish to live has not fallen ; customary charges have not fallen ; the the tailor, boot-maker, and dress-maker charge about the same prices for the same class of goods as before ; the fall in prices of raw material. To the retired official the actual benefit from the fall of prices is not more than 5 per cent. This is what has happened. He receives one third less gold for his rupees—that gold may go 5 per cent further. His income is therefore substantially diminished by at least 28 per cent. I incline to put it at 30 per cent even now ; it will soon be 30 per cent. anyhow, with a further fall in exchange. We want that 30 per cent which has been taken off our 2s. put on again. It will bring us up to about 23¼d. Government offer us 20d., and some people say the difference between 20d and 23d. is not worth struggling for : but the difference is substantial. With the rupee exchange at 23¼d., a pension of Rs. 5,000 a year gives about £484 a year ; at 20d. the same pension gives about £416. A difference of £68 a year, even now is the difference between buttered bread and unbuttered bread, the difference between comparative comfort and comparative penury, between the ability to educate one's children well and imperfectly. But it may become a very much more serious matter hereafter—may be in the near hereafter. Quite possibly some arrangement may be made within the next few years to restore the old ratio between gold and silver. In that case prices will rise, and with them rents and wages, for though these do not fall either as fast or as much as prices they respond very quickly to a rise. Where should we be then with a material increase in the cost of living and getting our pensions at 1s. 8d ? We should really be as badly off as at present with the rupee at 1s. 4d. Looking therefore to the past, to what the rupee was worth, and to what we were all led to think it would continue to be worth, to the present, when the cost of living has not been lowered materially from the level at which it stood when the rupee was worth 2s. or thereabouts, and to the future, when the rupee may again exchange for something more like 2s. than 1s. 8d., and the cost of living will be materially enhanced, it seems to me that the acceptance of this low rate as a fixed rate is greatly to be deprecated. Let us have substantially the average of the years from 1861 to 1874, and we shall be content. If we were to accept the 1s. 8d. now it must be remembered that it would not be possible to clamour hereafter ; for we should be accepting this rate with our eyes open, and Government would reasonably decline to listen to our representations."

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried.

Proposed by Mr. R. G. Macdonald, and seconded by Mr. P. V. Luke., C.I.E. :—That the memorial drafted by the Uncovenanted Civil Service Association in London and now being circulated for signature for submission to the House of Commons stating the case of the service and praying amongst other things for the payment at the rate of 2s. to the rupee of pensions payable in England and the Colonies, be adopted by this meeting as accurately representing the case of the service.

Proposed by Mr. C. H. Reynolds, and seconded by Dr. G. Watt, C.I.E. :—That the memorial and signatures be transmitted to Mr. Henry S. King, M. P., for submission to the House of Commons, and that copy of these resolutions be also transmitted to that gentleman.

THE DECCAN MINING COMPANY.

THE SIRDAR'S REPLY TO THE INTERROGATORIES.

THE Sirdar Diler Jung has returned the following reply to the interrogatories addressed to him by the Nizam's Government :—

1. Before answering categorically the questions A. B. C. D. and E., I think, it is desirable to state in narrative form the proceedings which resulted in the agreement of the 7th January, 1886, being signed.

2. In the year 1881 proposals were made to H. H. the Nizam's Government for sanction to certain railway and mining schemes, which the proposers were desirous of carrying out in H. H. the Nizam's territory. The Government were very anxious that the railway scheme should be carried out ; and were of opinion (as the fact was) that the persons making the said proposals would have had nothing to do with the railway scheme, if they were not also given the power of carrying out the mining scheme. The granting of the mining concession was throughout looked on by the late Sir Salar Jung as the consideration which was to be offerred for the carrying out of the railway scheme. I need here only allude to a few of the documents which support my statement. In the letter from the late Sir Salar Jung, dated 14th November, 1881, to the First Assistant Resident, the former makes the following observation:—

"As regards a monopoly of mining rights being granted to one company, I observe that the promoters agree to pay as high a royalty as could be obtained elsewhere, and when the company, are ready to invest so large a sum of money in the railway scheme, it seems not only fair, but most desirable that they should be given some special encouragement in the mining speculation."

In the lettler, dated 4th December, 1881, from the late Sir Salar Jung to Mr. Jones, the Resident, he says :—"The view I have taken of the subject on a oursory perusal of the documents, is that the bait, which induces the promoters to offer such advantages to his Highness' Government, is the monopoly of the mines, and that the two subjects are to be taken together. I do not imagine they would hold to their railway scheme if this item in their proposal were to be rejected."

Again in the letter of the 7th December, 1881, the late Sir Salar Jung writes to Mr. Jones :—"As regards the mining lease asked for by Mr. Winter, I am not able to refer to the papers, not having them in my office ; but my impression of what I understood Mr. Abdul Huq to say is, that the two schemes were inseparable and that the promoters would not consent to carry out the railway scheme, if the mining leave was refused. This point will soon, however, be cleared up as I expect Mr. Abdul Huq to be here this evening.

Again in the letter, dated the 18th December, 1881, to Sir Stewart Bayley, the late Sir Salar Jung writes that :—"The promoters personally stipulate for this concession in consideration of their buying the Wadi line at a cost exceeding its actual value, running the risk of floating a company in England to construct the line to Chanda, investing a not inconsiderable amount in the railway scheme themselves, and finally paying the highest royalty and land assessment obtainable."

Sir Stewart Bayley, in his memorandum of the 26th December, 1881, writes ,—"I now come to the mining lease, which is unquestionably the real consideration for the enormous premium offered by the company in return for the concession to purchase the old line and to construct the proposed extension of it.

Moreover, Mr. Watson was induced to undertake the formation of the railway company and to lower his original terms on the assurance of his Highness' Government that the terms contained in his proposal, dated the 7th November, 1882, for the mining concession, as modified by the letter of the Government of India, dated the 15th March, 1883, and accepted by the Council of Regency, would be adhered to. This was also the view of the Government of India as appears by their letter, dated the 2nd February, 1886. hereinafter referred to (a copy of a letter, dated the 8th February, 1884, addressed to me by Mr. Watson is hereto annexed and marked A).

3. I have not yet received copies of all letters I have asked for, and am, therefore, only able to use such documents as I have copies of ; but I believe that the whole tenor of the correspondence on the subject will show that it was always intended that the mining concession should be a consideration, and a valuable consideration, for the carrying out of the railway scheme to which H. H. the Nizam's Government attached great importance.

4. Now, what was the mining concession that the late Sir Salar Jung, when Regent, was willing to grant ? There can be no question as to this ; a copy of the proposal of the 7th November, 1882, is hereto annexed and marked B. It proposed (para. 5) that the concessionaires should form a limited liability company with a capital of not less than £1,000,000, the company to undertake to expend £100,000 in the development and carrying out of the mines. The late Sir Salar Jung, in his memorandum of the 10th January, 1883 (para. 57) says "that as soon as he hears from the Resident, he will give the Sirdar Diler Jung full authority to sign the acceptance agreement and all necessary documents in connection with the railway and mining schemes, such documents being drawn *in strict accordance with the drafts appended to that memorandum*," one of such drafts being the proposal of the 7th November, 1882, aforesaid.

5. The late Sir Salar Jung died in the month of February, 1883, the final orders by the Council of Regency on the railway and mining scheme, dated 30th March, 1883 (a copy whereof is hereto annexed and marked C.) distinctly show that the action of the late Sir Salar Jung had been approved of by the Government of India and that the Council of Regency having fully considered the matter endorsed the decision of Sir Salar Jung and authorised me to accept the proposal of the 7th day of November, 1882.

6. It will be at once seen that if the proposal of the 7th day of November, 1882, had been accepted, the only liability the concessionaires would have been under would have been to form a company with a capital of £1,000,000, the company undertaking to expend £100,000 in and about the mines. This £100,000 could have been raised by debentures, and the whole £1,000,000 of share capital have been dealt with as the concessionaires chose. There was nothing to prevent the whole capital being treated as fully paid-up. That an arrangement, under which this was possible, had been approved of by the late Sir Salar Jung, the Government of India, and the Council of Regency as a desirable arrangement to come to, entirely exonerates me from the imputation that I have been guilty of malafide conduct in the matter of the agreement that was ultimately signed, an agreement which is much more favourable in its terms to his Highness the Nizam's Government than the one which I was authorised by the late Sir Salar Jung and the Council of Regency to sign.

7. My memorandum, dated 1st January, 1883, para. 28, shows that I originally contemplated the utilisation in the country of £1,000,000, the whole capital of the projected company, among the benefits to arise to his Highness' Government from the mining concession. The late Sir Salar Jung's attention was particularly drawn to this paragraph, for he noted on it a query "How far the company could be relied upon to spend so much," and eventually in his memorandum of the 10th January, 1883, he gave the go-by to my suggestion and decided to grant the concession to Messrs. Watson and Stewart and others, who were, in consideration thereof to raise a limited liability company, which, though, having a nominal capital of £1,000,000 were not to be obliged to expend more that £100,000 in the development of the mines.

8. If my conduct has been actuated by any other motive than that of promoting the interests of his Highness' Government, I might have at once proceeded to accept the proposal of the 7th November, 1882, and sign an agreement in accordance with it, as I was directed to do by the Council of Regency, with the full approval of the Government of India. What is the fact ? Did I do so ? After my arrival in England I laid the papers before Messrs. White, Borrett and Co., solicitors. Those gentlemen pointed out the contention of the concessionaires that if £100,000 were raised by debentures or otherwise, the Government ought not to insist on any share capital being provided, in other words, that the company should be simply what is popularly known as a founder's company, which is equivalent to a simple agency for finding other parties willing to take leases without any security, that such parties would properly work the mines and pay the royalties. Those solicitors, therefore, advised against accepting the proposal, and stated as their opinion that at least half of the capital of the company should be subscribed (a copy of their opinion, dated the 8th February, 1884, is hereto annexed and marked D.). I may here point out that up to this time no one seems to have thought that it was at all material how the share capital of the company was disposed of. Sir Stewart Bayley, in his memorandum of the 26th December, 1881, had written that :—"It does not concern the Government to know perhaps how the shares are disposed of, but it does concern them to know that such lease is given for adequate consideration."

Notwithstanding that I had, as mentioned above in para. 7, stated my anticipation that the whole £1,000,000 would be utilized in the country, the late Sir Salar Jung and the Council of Regency as well as the Government of India had all accepted the undertaking to expend £100,000 in the development of the mines as a sufficient consideration (coupled with the carrying out of the railway scheme (for the granting of the mining concession and none of them had concerned themselves with how the share capital of £1,000,000 was to be disposed of. Why am I to be charged with malafides in the matter, when it was entirely through my action that the proposal of the 7th November, 1882, was not accepted.

9. The solicitors in England drew up a draft concession in accordance with what they had suggested, and after receipt of the same I returned to India with it without accepting the proposal of the 7th November 1882. On my return I laid all the papers including the solicitors' opinion before his Highness' Government.

10. I will now refer to the solicitors' opinion. It suggested that £500,000 should be subscribed ; no suggestion was made as to any agreement being come to as to the disposal of the other half of the share capital. That such an agreement was desirable never occurred to anyone, not to the solicitors who drew up the draft, nor even to the counsel consulted by them who advised on the case ; in fact, it is plain that the solicitors intended to leave this other half of the capital at the disposal of the concessionaires. The fact of my return to India with this draft, and my action under the circumstances aforesaid, show that I supported the views of the solicitors that £500,000 of the capital should be subscribed ; and after my return to India I always adhered to that view. Mr. Watson, as appears by his letter, dated the 8th February, 1884, marked A., hereinbefore referred to, and Mr. Winter who was acting in India for the promoters, strongly objected to the alterations made by the solicitors. After my return from England, I had no authority to negotiate any agreement ; on the contrary, negotiations went on direct between Mr. Winter and the ex-Minister Sir Salar Jung.

11. On the 16th day of December, 1884, Mr Winter wrote to the said Sir Salar Jung, the letter of that date (a copy whereof is hereto annexed and marked E.). Sir Salar Jung, however, consulted me, and I, having advised him to adhere to the draft concession as drawn by the solicitors in England, wrote on the 17th December, 1884, to Mr. Winter the letter of that date, a copy whereof is hereto annexed and marked F. This letter closed the discussion, so far as I was able to effect that object. To it I appeal as conclusively refuting the possibility of my being in collusion with Messrs. Watson and Stewart or their agent, Mr. Winter, to enable them to obtain any advantage over his Highness' Government.

12. Mr. Cordery, the then Resident, I have reason to believe, was of opinion that it was unreasonable to expect Messrs. Watson and Stewart to accept the terms of the draft agreement, which I had caused to be prepared, and which differred materially from their proposal, which had been generally accepted by his Highness' Government, and that Mr. Winter's objection on their behalf were reasonable, and that if they were thrown over-board, as was apparently contemplated by the ex-Minister's letter, referred to above in para. 11, it would be in their power to hamper the working of the railway scheme. I have also reason to believe that Mr. Cordery communicated these views to the Government of India, in a demi-official letter, dated 3rd January, 1885 ; but I cannot annex a copy of it as I have applied for, but not been granted a copy thereof.

13. Mr. Winter afterwards personally saw Sir Salar Jung more than once ; and on the 7th January, 1885, the latter agreed to the required amount of subscribed capital being reduced from £500,000 to £250,000 and certain minor alterations being agreed to, the agreement altered, as aforesaid, was signed both by Mr. Winter and Sir Salar Jung. The reduction from £500,000 to £250,000 was not made at my instance ; on the contrary, I always advised that the draft concession prepared by the solicitors in England should be adhered to, a copy of this agreement is hereto annexed and marked G.

I may here call attention to the fact that the words "first issue," which appear for the first time in Mr. Winter's letter of the 16th December, 1884, and which never appeared in the original proposal agreed to by the late Sir Salar Jung, the Council of Regency, and the Government of India, or in the draft concession as drawn by the solicitors in England, evidently do not refer to a first issue of the capital of £1,000,000, but to a first issue of £100,000 *out of the amount required to be subscribed*. The fact is, and a careful consideration of the documents will show, that what I assert is the truth, that from the time of the first proposal in writing of the 7th November, 1882, down to the signing of the agreement on the 7th January, 1885, by Mr. Winter and Sir Salar Jung, the only discussion was as to the amount that was to be required to be subscribed ; the disposal of the balance of shares over and above what was required to be subscribed was always intended to be left to the concessionaires. H. H. the Nizam's Government could only require to be spent in their territories the amount required to be subscribed ; they were interested in getting this amount fixed at as large a sum as the concessionaires would agree to ; and as I have pointed out, £100,000 would have been accepted, if it had not been for myself. In all the negotiations and correspondence down to the signing of the agreement, the subject of the disposal of the balance of shares over and above the sum required to be spent on the development of the mines is never alluded to ; the matter was not deemed material by anyone as H. H. the Nizam's Government could not enforce the expenditure of any sum beyond the amount subscribed. It certainly never occurred to the late Sir Salar Jung, the Council of Regency, the successive Residents (Mr. Jones, Sir Stewart Bayley, and Mr. Cordery) and the Government of India, that the disposal of the balance of shares was in any way material. If it had, some allusion to this subject would have been found in the numerous documents that from time to time have been written on the subject. The point on which attention was fixed was the raising of the amount to be subscribed and spent in H. H. the Nizam's territories to a larger amount than the £100,000, orginally agreed on. If I have erred in not having considered the way in which the balance of the shares was to be disposed of, I can only say that the Sir Salar Jung, the Council of Resigency, the present Sir Salar Jung, the successive Residents, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State for India in Council, have all fallen into the same error, as they have all agreed to and approved of arrangements which provided nothing as to how such balance of shares was to be disposed of.

14. The agreement signed by Mr. Winter and Sir Salar Jung was forwarded to the Government of India, and that Government made certain suggestions in the way of alterations in that agreement. In the memorandum containing those suggestions the Government of India for the first time in all the negotiations with reference to this matter use the term "first issue of shares": this was evidently taken from Mr. Winter's letter of the 16th December, 1884, which had reference, however, to the capital to be subscribed, and not to the nominal capital. When those suggestions of the Government of India, however, were made, it must be remembered that the agreement of the 7th January, 1885, had already been signed by both Mr. Winter and Sir Salar Jung, and no modification in its terms could be made without the consent of both. Mr. Winter declined to agree to any material modification except the reduction of the amount required to be subscribed, and Sir Salar Jung wishing to meet the views of the Government of India as far as possible was willing to reduce that amount from £250,000 to £150,000. I was against the reduction, but the matter was not in my hand, as Mr. Winter and Sir Salar Jung were negotiating direct. The modifications agreed to by Sir Salar Jung were known by him to be more favourable to the company than what Mr. Winter had agreed to ; and he expressly states that fact in the second paragraph of his letter to Mr. Cordery, the Resident, dated the 10th August, 1885. I am, however, not responsible for this, as I always urged that the amount to be subscribed should be maintained at £500,000 as suggested by the English solicitors.

15. I must here call attention to the fact that in the Government of India's memo., making suggestions for alterations in the agreement, they do not suggest that any agreement should be made with reference to the disposal of the balance of share capital. They doubtless considered that the concessionaires, if further capital was intended to be spent by them in the mining enterprise, would raise such capital either by issuing a portion of such balance of share capital, or if that balance was disposed of in some other way, by increasing their share capital, as the company by its constitution was empowered to do ; but they never suggested that any clause should be inserted in the agreement compelling the company to provide capital other than the amount subscribed for, or to regulate in any way the disposal by the company of the balance of share capital, if, as a matter of fact, they did not wish to raise any monies beyond what was represented by the subscribed capital.

16. The different standpoints from which the Government of India and the Government of his Highness respectively dealt with the question of subscribed capital, it is important here to bear in mind. This Government from first to last sought to secure a sufficiency once for all to meet all exigencies of the mining operations. The late Sir Salar Jung was content with an expenditure of £100,000 being undertaken by the company on mining operations. The draft framed by the English solicitors was conceived in the same spirit, though it required a subscribed capital of £500,000, and the ex-Minister Sir Salar Jung merely substituted the sum of £250,000 in place of the £500,000 in that draft. The Government of India, however, were of opinion that the Singareni coal mines, being the only mines to be immediately worked, did not require a larger provision than £100,000, and that further issues of shares might be made in the event of iron or steel works being started, or the mineral wealth of the province being developed at other sites. (See memo, B, clause 2.) Sir Salar Jung, on the other hand, protested against such a provision in piecemeal, but insisted upon "the issue of a sufficient number of shares in the first instance," fearing that the "first issue" might prove the last. Out of deference, however, to the suggestion, of the Government of India he yielded to a further reduction of the subscribed capital from £250,000, which had been agreed to by both parties, to £150,000. The following extract from the Minister's letter of the 10th August, 1885, will speak for itself :—

"Clause 2. The Government of India suggest that the first issue of shares be reduced from £250,000 to £100,000, and the paid-up capital from £100,000 to £250,000, because they consider that the Singareni coal-fields can be efficiently worked with a subscribed capital of the reduced amount. But the Singareni coal-fields are not the only mines to be developed for the company will have a monopoly of all mines in his Highness' territories, including gold and precious stones which can be worked at once. It seems desirable, therefore, that the soundness of the company should be fully secured ; for, when the project passes out of the hands of the concessionaires the company that will be formed may not (as past experience proves has sometimes been the case) be able to raise further capital when required, and the inevitable result will be the locking up of the mineral resources of his Highness' territories. A safeguard is, therefore, absolutely necessary and, so far as his Highness' Government can judge, the only way to avert such a termination is to secure the issue of a sufficient number of shares in the first instance. His Highness' Government would not, therefore, feel justified in reducing the first issue of shares to less than £150,000 * * *."

17. The agreement modified aforesaid was forwarded to the Government of India for approval, and that Government therefore saw and knew that all the suggestions made by them had not been accepted ; they nevertheless approved of the agreement, as did also the Secretary or State for India in Council, and neither the Government of India nor the Secretary of State for India in Council (although the latter did insist on additions in other particulars) suggested that any alteration was required with reference to the the balance of share capital over and above what was required to be subscribed for. Any such suggestion would have been quite contrary to the whole tenor of the negotiations from first to last. It was never agreed to and I believe would never have been agreed to by Mr. Winter, and yet although the Government of India, the Secretary of State in Council, the late Sir Salar Jung, the Council of Regency and the present Sir Salar Jung have at different times agreed to the agreement on the lines now drawn, I am charged with malafides in this matter. I assert that H. H. the Nizam's Government from first to last never suggested, nor ever meant to suggest, any agreement with reference to the balance of share capital over and above the amount to be subscribed. I assert that the Government of India never suggested any such agreement. It was quite open to the company, and was so intended, not to spend any more money than the amount agreed to be subscribed, on the development of the mines ; and consequently it was immaterial to H. H. the Nizam's Government what was done with the balance of share capital. If the company desired to expend more money than the amount agreed to be subscribed, they could either issue for cash such portion of the balance of the share capital as they wished to, or if they chose could issue fresh capital in addition to the original capital of £1,000,000. But it was never intended, nor was it suggested, that they would be bound to issue any more capital than the amount agreed to be subscribed. The best proof that this was so is that the agreement was entered into by H. H. the Nizam's Government, that the Government of India after careful consideration of it expressly state in their despatch to the Secretary of State for India in Council, dated the 2nd day of February, 1886, a copy whereof is hereto annexed and marked H, "It may be sufficient to and that the agreement as now finally modified has been drawn up in accordance with our views and should be confirmed." This letter is signed by Lord Dufferin, General Roberts, Sir Stewart Bayley, Messrs. C. P. Ilbert, T. C. Hope, A. Colin, and T. E. Hughes.

18. I am now charged with having had an agreement drawn up contrary to the express injunctions of his Highness the Nizam's Government and of the Government of India, as it did not contain a clause regulating the disposal of the balance of the share capital by the company. No such clause as I have pointed out was ever suggested. The Government of India have expressly stated that the agreement (which contained no such clause) was in accordance with their views. Moreover, it is obvious from the despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State of the 2nd February, 1886, that they would have been entirely opposed to Messrs. Watson and Company being compelled to accept an agreement modified in principle from the draft agreement drawn up by the solicitors in London (see para. 3 of the letter). I have alreday shown that that agreement left the balance of share capital, not required to be subscribed for, entirely at the disposal of the concessionaires to do what they liked with. Any stipulation regulating the disposal of such balance of shares would have been quite contrary to the principle of that agreement. I may here state that if the £150,000 subscribed capital had been described in the agreement as a "first issue," such description would not have prevented the remainder of the capital being issued as fully paid-up in the absence of a special provision compelling the company to issue their shares for cash, and no such provision as I have already pointed out was ever suggested.

19. I will now add a word as to the actual settling of the agreement that was ultimately executed on the 7th January, 1886. This was done by Mr. Fitzgerald, the 1st Assistant Resident. He desired Sir Salar Jung to have a fresh draft of the agreement prepared on paper showing the modifications agreed to, but ultimately undertook the duty himself. He caused to be put in parallel columns (1) the draft agreement that had been signed by Sir Salar Jung and Mr. Winter on the 7th day of January, 1885 ; (2) the modification suggested by the Government of India ; (3) the proposal of H. H. the Nizam's Government, and thus prepared the agreement. As might have been expected, in the modifications proposed by the Government of India, there were none which proposed a clause dealing with what should be done with the balance of share capital, if the company did not issue the same for cash. The agreement also was confirmed and approved of by the Secretary of State (after alterations in other matters), which would not have been possible if the agreement had been drawn, as is now alleged, in direct defiance of the orders of the Government of India and of his Highness' Government. This agreement for months was the subject of close and careful scrutiny by the learned and experienced members of the Indian Government both in India and in London, and by Sir Salar Jung himself.

20. Moreover, the way in which the company dealt with the balance of share capital, £850,000, was well known immediately the agreement giving the said shares as fully paid-up shares to the concessionaires as a consideration, for the concession was published *in extenso* in the English newspapers in 1886. His Highness the Nizam's Government were well aware of the fact, for I myself called Sir Salar Jung's attention to it, as soon as I became aware of it. The proceedings of Government, which resulted in a resolution issued under the special sanction of his Highness, dated 9th March, 1887, and numbered 165 of 1887, show that the issue of 85,000 fully paid-up shares was distinctly brought to the notice of Government by me early in that year. Besides, in my memorandum, dated 7th May, 1887, hereinafter more particularly referred to, addressed to H. H. the Nizam, the matter was again expressly mentioned. The said memorandum was fully explained to H. H. the Nizam, by both Colonel Marshall and myself, and was sent to the Financial and Political Secretary, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk (Moulvi Mahdi Ali). That officer (who is bitterly opposed to me) carefully perused and considered that document. His Highness Government in May, 1887, sanctioned the purchase of, and in June of that year bought 12,500 shares in the company with the full knowledge that £850,000 of the share capital had been issued as fully paid up shares. How, then, is it that it is not till the month of April, 1888, that it is alleged that the agreement with the concessionaires was contrary to the expressed direction of the Government of India and his Highness' Government ? If there had been any truth in such an allegation, it would have been put forward long ago, when his Highness' Government was well aware that the balance of share capital had been disposed of by the company as fully paid-up shares as aforesaid.

21. With reference to the matters referred to in question G, H, I, and J, I desire to state the circumstances under which share were acquired by his Highness' Government.

On the 7th May, 1887, in pursuance of the directions of his Highness, I submitted a memorandum to his Highness which is hereinbefore referred to, and a copy whereof is hereto annexed and marked I. In this memorandum I pointed out that the Hyderabad-Deccan Company, Limited, had been formed and had had transferred to it the concession and all benefits and obligations thereunder, that the amount of the share capital subscribed was £150,000 in 15,000 shares of £10 each, and that the remaining capital of the company consisted of 85,000 fully paid up shares of £10 each, representing £850,000. I further pointed out that these 85,000 shares had been received by the concessionaires from the company as a consideration for the relinquishment of the concession. I discussed fully the desirability or otherwise of an investment by his Highness' Government in the shares of the company. I pointed out that the investment had in it the element of speculation, and that it was questionable whether with a capital so heavily encumbered with fully paid up shares any decent dividend could be declared for some time to come.

On the 9th May, 1887, this memorandum was forwarded by order of his Highness to the Political and Financial Secretary, the Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk. (Moulvi Mahdi Ali) for an expression of his opinion. That officer stated that after a careful consideration of the proposal in both aspects, *viz.*, the pecuniary benefit to Government and the control that it would be able to exercise over the operations of the company, he had arrived at the conclusion that it would be desirable that the investment should be made. "The Sirdar" (meaning myself), said the Political and Financial Secretary, "had been very cautious in exhibiting every possible unfavourable feature, and had pointed out that possibly neither gold nor diamonds might be found ;" but he, the Secretary, was of opinion that the investment should be made.

The proposal was also laid before the Resident for submission to the Government of India whose approval was subsequently signified. The following order was passed by his Highness on the 10th May, 1887 :—"His Highness is pleased to accord his warm approval to the investment, and directs that it be carried out. The Resident's consent has also been obtained. His Highness orders 10,000 shares to be purchsed at the most favourable rates up to £12.0.0 per share. The money is to be paid out of the special and general accounts of the Railway at the National Provincial Bank."

On the 10th May, 1887, a telegram was, by order of his Highness, sent to Mr. Watson in the following terms :—"Secret—Government wishes purchase 10,000 shares Deccan. At what rate can you buy telegraph immediately. * * *"

And on the 11th May, 1887, an answer was received from Mr. Watson in the following terms :—"Your telegram to hand ; to buy 10,000 shares without exciting market requires time and cautious dealing. Prices about £12. * * *"

22. I left Bombay for England on the 13th May, 1887, and on my arrival in England I found after full enquiry that Mr. Watson's statements were correct, and that it would be a difficult matter to obtain so many shares without sending the prices up considerably. On the 2nd June, 1887, I addressed to Mr. Watson a letter of that date, and Mr. Watson replied to me by a letter, dated the 3rd June, 1887, and I replied by a letter of the same date (copies of three letters are hereto annexed and marked J, K, and L, respectively). It appears from this correspondence, and it is obvious, that any attempt to purchase such a large number of shares in the market by anyone, and still more by his Highness Government, would inevitable have had the effect of running up the price of the shares considerably.

The only way to carry out the orders of his Highness was to sell my own shares, and I accordingly arranged with Mr. Watson to sell 12,500 of my shares at the rate of £12 per share, though I had been informed by Mr. Watson, and from other enquiries I was satisfied, that the ruling rate was £12-5-6. I might dwell on this subject at greater length ; but his Highness' Government having seen fit to repudiate the purchase of these shares, and I having consented to take them back, and to return the purchase money, an agreement, dated 28th May, 1888, has been executed between his Highness' Government and myself. I, therefore, consider it unnecessary to say anything more on the subject.

23. With reference to the question K, I have to state that at an early stage of the negotiations relating to the railway and mining schemes, I received from the late Sir Salar Jung, when Regent, a letter, dated the 5th January, 1882, marked *Private and confidential*, wherein he assured me that he would have no objection to my receiving any remuneration on the railway and mining schemes from the promoters thereof with which they might reward my services, and added that whatever I might receive from the promoters, he would consider as only my due. On this occasion I informed the late Sir Salar Jung, that I was to have a quarter share in the mining concession. I handed the original of this letter to his Highness' Government a short time ago, and a copy of a certified copy of it is hereto annexed and marked M.

I was careful to obtain this letter from the late Sir Salar Jung, in consequence of the advice given to me by Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law of the High Court of Bombay, in the course of conversation. That gentleman advised me to obtain such permission in writing from the Regent, and warned me against having any dealings with the promoters for my own benefit without such permission.

This was in addition to the remuneration promised to me by the late Sir Salar Jung, as Regent, in his letter, dated the 28th December, 1881 (a copy whereof is hereto annexed and marked N), and which remuneration the late Sir Salar Jung informed me by a memorandum in his own handwriting, on the 2nd January, 1883, was to be secret (a translation of which memo. is hereto annexed and marked O.).

Moreover, at a time when the mining concession was actually under discussion, I sent a copy of the letter, dated the 5th January, 1882, to his Highness' Government annexed to a letter of mine, dated the 2nd February, 1885. A copy of both these letters was sent by the Minister to the Resident about that time, and is, I believe, on the records of the Residency. I believe these papers were also submitted to the Government of India.

I therefore had distinct authority from the Regent to take any remuneration from the promoters they were willing to give, and I submit I was justified in entering into the arrangement I did. I have other proofs also in support of my title under such arrangement ; but I do not consider that this is the time or place to enter into a discussion of them.

24. After the registration of the company, I received from Mr. Winter 21,250 fully paid up shares and 3,750 shares on which £5 per share had been paid by him, and I paid him the sum of £18,750 besides interest and charges, and I became liable for the further call of £5 a share on these 3,750 shares. At this time the prospects of the company were doubtful.

25. I will now answer categorically the questions put. In answering these questions I protest against the unfair form in which they are couched ; they state as facts matters which are incorrect, and which I deny, and they prejudge the matters on which I am questioned.

In answer to question A, I deny that the Governments of India and of his Highness, repeatedly and expressly laid down in writing that the issue of shares was to be as First issue with the specific intention that the company should have a reserve fund, &c., as assumed in this question. The words "first issue" were never mentioned by the Government of India or his Highness' Government prior to the signing of the agreement by Mr. Winter and Sir Salar Jung on the 7th day of January, 1885 ; neither Government ever suggested that there should be a stipulation limiting the issueof shares to a first issue ; such a thing was never suggested by any one. I refer to my detailed explanation as giving my full answer to this question. I also deny that Mr. Winter's letter, dated the 16th day of December, 1884, accepted the proposition that the issue of the shares was to be a first issue. No such proposition had been made to him ; the words "first issue" do not even occur in any document prior to the date of that letter ; the words "first issue" in Mr. Winter's letters refer to a "first issue" of the share capital *required to be subscribed*, as shown in my detailed explanation to which I refer.

The concession of the 7th day of January, 1886, contains no stipulation that the concessionaires shall limit the issue of shares by the intended company to a first issue, because such a st

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INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot anna 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

BANKS,

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits :—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
F. DE BOVIS
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30 June and 31 December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.
PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional a tacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course or a few days would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription 8s., 17 per year including postage.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

LIPPERT'S HOTEL,
OPPOSITE BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.
ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.
THE Landlady personally looks after the comfort of Ladies and Children. A new upper-storey has been added.
The Rooms are considered the coolest in Bombay.
The Hotel has been newly-furnished, and no expense has been spared to ensure the comfort of Visitors.
The Bar and Billard Rooms (separate buildings) open into an extensive and well-kept garden, which forms a favourite resort for Ladies and Children.
ALES, WINES, AND SPIRITS OF THE BEST DESCRIPTION.
☞ Charges very low to meet competition in Bombay.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.
THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in Englishor in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present las a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

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Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder	Bhosawul	Satari	Dapki
Masjid ,,	Junctionac	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Sowda	Mirganj (for Marble	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Rocks)	Katipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Moortizapo
Dadur	Khanapur	Hulu Gate	Mohona
Ion	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Koorua
Soorla	Chandnee	Wangni	Budnaira
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narel	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Chandoor
Tannasha	Bagmar	Kurjutab	Damergan
Deewa	Khundwaab	Padesdari	Poolgaum
Callian Junc-	Jawar	Khandalia	Dygaum
tionab	Beerh	Lanowleea	Wurdahb
Titwalla	Singaji	Karli	Pownar
Khadawali	Harsud	Kurkulla	Sindee
Wassind	Kirkeam	Tulligaun	Boree
Shapoor	Bheringee	Salaivadi	Kapri
Atgaum	Hurdaa	Chinchwud	Saigaon
Khurde	Timoornee	Kirkee	Jehwoor
Kusasraha	Pagdhal	Poonabdd	Kelm
Egutpoorah	Sewnee	Loonee	Barsee R
Ghotee	Dharam	Oorooiee	Marheh
Bailgaum	Khundi	Mohol	Unger
Deolalee-B.	Dularia	Yeoat	Packney
Siding	Karsee (for	Kheirgaum	Sholapuraa
Nassick Rda	Hoshangabad	Patus	Hoodgee
Kheirwadee	Rampur	Dhondb	Kurubgam
Niphar	Bagra	Borebail	Doodneh
Lasulgaum	Semri	Deoksal and	Goodoor
Munmar	Sohagporead	Bheegwan	Goolburga
Nandgaumb	Paparia (for	Kartruz	Shahabadabc
Naidongree	Paohmari)	Pomulwaree	Wadi
Chaligaum	Bankeri	Warengaum	Nulwar
Kujgaum	Bahai	Naryaun	Yedasherry
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Sydapore
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Road
Myjee	Kureli (for	BiswaBridge	Kistna
Mussawuda	Saugor)	Nandoora	Chickaago
Sisowlee	Nursingpore	Jullumb	Raichore
Julgaum	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaumn	

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandarra	Shankarpalli	Secunder a-
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	bad
Jram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL.

Wadwan Junc.	Botad	Chital	Dhoral
do.	Ningala	Bandhara	Sanasir
City	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Limbd	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Chuda	Jalia	Vavd.	Vartej
Rampur	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
Kundli	Barbi	Khirasra	Rajvagar

a Refreshment Rooms. c From 5to 10minutes for Dinner. b Junction or 40 minutes for Dinner

HOT WEATHER HOSIERY
SEASON 1888.

WE have OUR NEW SPECIAL PRODUCTIONS now to hand, comprising the following :—

VESTS.

	Rs.	a.	
India Gauze	15	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino from	24	0	,,
Summer Merino ,,	27	0	,,
Anglo-India Gauze, Silk and Wool (Luxurious Wear) from	39	0	,,
Pure Llama Wool, strongly recommended, and very cool from	45	0	,,
Lace Balbriggan ,,	24	0	,,

PANTS AND DRAWERS.

India Gauze Pants from	16	8	,,
Gauze Merino, spliced seats from	36	0	,,
Summer Merino spliced seats from	39	0	per ½ doz.
Gauze Merino Trunk Drawers, double seats from	42	0	,,
Anglo-India Gauze (Silk and Wool), from	42	0	,,
Pure Llama Wool ,,	48	0	,,
Brown Dressed Cotton Pants, spliced seats from	27	0	,,

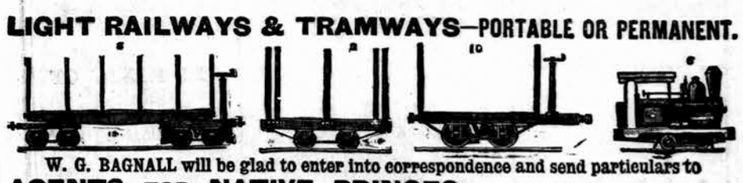
Also a splendid selection of Balbriggan and Merino, ½ Hose in the most fashionable and approved designs, specially made and adapted for the Indian climate, from Rs. 18 per dozen.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

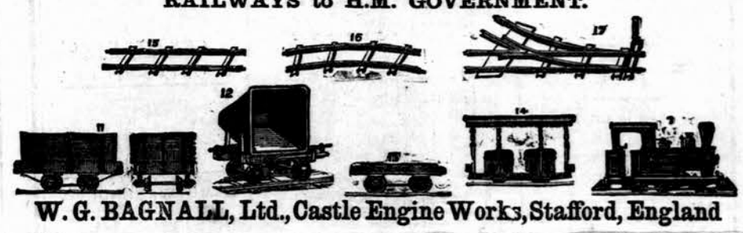
PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER
To the Trade, and for Export.
A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,
which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care can easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.
PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.
Illustrated Price List Free on Application.
PHILIP BLEE, Newcastle Works, Basford, Nottingham, England.

LIGHT RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.



W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to
AGENTS FOR NATIVE PRINCES, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, ESTATE AND PLANTATION PROPRIETORS, CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS,
AND OTHER GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE.
W. G. BAGNALL is the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER of LIGHT RAILWAYS to H.M. GOVERNMENT.



W. G. BAGNALL, Ltd., Castle Engine Works, Stafford, England

PERFECT HEALTH. PERFECT HEALTH!!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

TILES & MOSAICS of all description for ENTRANCE HALLS, VERANDAHS Ornamental & Glazed Tiles for covering Walls, Baths, &c. &c.
THE CAMPBELL TILE Co.
206, C.t PORTLAND St LONDON
SPECIAL DESIGNS and Catalogues free, on Application
MANUFACTORY STOKE ON TRENT, ENGLAND.
DUBLIN 1872 VIENNA 1873 PARIS 1878 MELBOURNE 1880

S. & H. HARRIS'S

HARNESS COMPOSITION
(Waterproof)
IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.

EBONITE BLACKING
(Waterproof)
FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.

SADDLE PASTE
(Waterproof).

JET BLACK OIL
FOR HARNESS.

HARNESS LIQUID
or Self-shining Jet.

POLISHING PASTE
FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
Manufactory: 57, MANSELL STREET, LONDON, E.

ESTABLISHED 1825.
NEAVE'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

ACTON & BORMAN'S
SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS, 1d., 2d. & 4d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY, SPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,050,000.
THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,
IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Surety ship by Private Bondsmen.
The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Albert Building. Secretary.

FIRE AND LIFE.
LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.	1886.	1887.
Income	£1,515,165	£1,514,005
General Reserve and Fire Re-insurance Funds	£1,870,000	£1,875,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,807,579	£3,857,456
Total Invested Funds	£7,324,034	£7,415,918

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.
Reduced Life Rates :—Liberal terms.
Large Bonuses. Next Division 31st Dec. 1888.
FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on the most favourable terms.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—£5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.,	R. S., *President.*
James Alexander, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq.
Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M. P.	Sir Anthony De Rothschild Bart.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.	Baron Lionel N. De Rothschild.
James Helme, Esq.	Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoake, Esq.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.
Sir Curtis M. Lampson, Bart.	
Sampson Lucas, Esq.	

AUDITORS.
Lord Edward Cavendish.
Right Hon. Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Francis Alfred Lucas, Esq.
N. M. de Rothschild, Esq., M. P.
Albert Lewis—*Secretary.*

FIRE RISKS.
In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.
The Life Reserve Fund is over.
NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.
For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

Just Published. Post free for 12 c e-anna stamps.
A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lawes Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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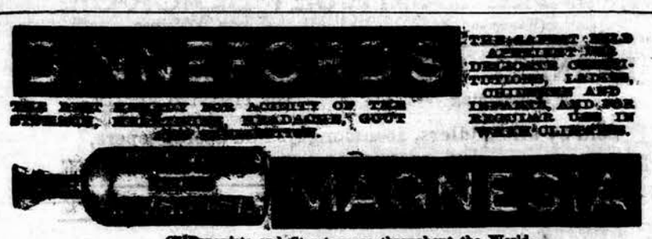

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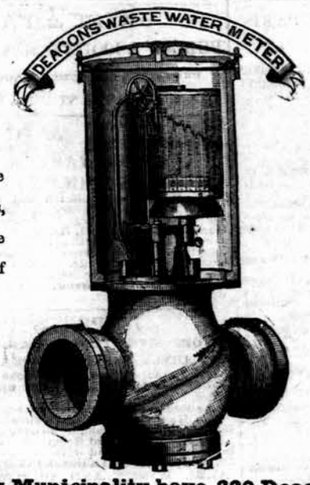

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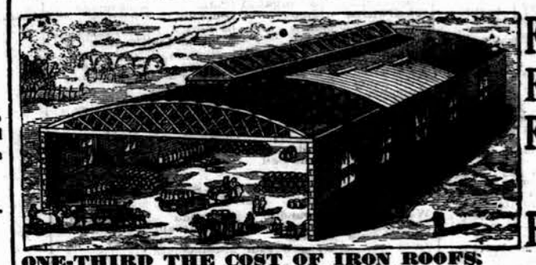

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